

WALL STREET
NEW HIGHS IN STOCK LIST AT WEEK END
Profit Taking, However, Retards Upward Movement in Market—Close Is Irregular.

A. T. & T. RECORDS
PEAK OF 295
Standard Oil of New Jersey Reaches New Top of 73 3/4 but Reacts to 70 1/2 Before Close.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Sufficient profit-taking developed today to give final quotations an irregular appearance, although the bulk of the day's activity was on the side of rising prices. Establishment of a new record high by American Telephone at 295, an advance gain of 1 1/4 points, was the outstanding individual feature. Wall street, having recovered from the shock of a 6 per cent New York Federal Reserve reduction rate which upset the market a week ago Friday, looks for clearing weather ahead at least until Congress reconvenes. Fears are being felt in some quarters that investigation of Federal Reserve policy and securities trading may unsettle sentiment, but this has caused some liquidation by conservative investors. Reports of military disturbances along the Chinese-Russian frontier apparently were disregarded as a market rumor.

New High on A. T. & T.
American Telephone retained all its points of its gain. Officials of the company recently declared that a stock dividend or split was under consideration. International Telephone rallied in sympathy, moving up 2 1/2 points to a new high record for the present week at 120.

National Lead Down.
Nations Lead dropped four points. Electric Auto Lite three and one-quarter, Safeway Stores three and one-eighth, General Electric two and three-quarters, United States Steel common closed unchanged at 23 1/2, and American Can. American Smelting, Radio and American Oil, all a point or more.

Close of stock prices, with other tables and market news, will be found on pages 8, 9 and 10.
OFFERED FIELD
A tract available at Lakewood, N. J.
LAKESIDE, N. J., Aug. 17.—An offer has been made by the owner of ground to the Hamburg American Co. for a landing field for the Graf Zeppelin as the eastern terminus of the proposed Trans-Atlantic business route. City officials said German representatives of the Zeppelin had visited the site and approved of it.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929.—18 PAGES.

SPORT FINAL

PRICE 2 CENTS

SINCLAIR APPEALS TO HOOVER FOR CLEMENCY

District Attorney Rover Announces That Plea for Commutation of Sentence Has Been Referred to Him.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Harry J. Sinclair has applied to President Hoover for executive clemency from the sentence he now is serving in the Washington jail for shadowing the jury in the Fall-Sinclair trial.
District Attorney Leo A. Rover announced today that a plea for commutation had been referred to his office by the Department of Justice.
Sinclair has completed his sentence for contempt of the Senate. Rover said that Henry Mason

P. S. CO. SELLING ONLY ONE TOKEN AT A TIME

This Is in Anticipation of Increase in Fare for Experimental Period.

The Public Service Co. today instructed its street car conductors to discontinue the sale of fare tokens in quantity, but to sell only those actually required to pay for rides being taken. Thus the individual passenger may buy only one token at a time, whereas the company heretofore has urged riders to buy them in quantity to expedite loading of passengers.
The new rule was made in expectation that the Public Service Commission after its public hearing at Jefferson City next Tuesday would authorize some new rate of fare for an experimental period, in which case the company intends to refund for all outstanding tokens at 8 cents each. By limiting sales now there would be fewer tokens out.

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WILL PROSECUTE BALDWIN DESPITE STORY OF AHRENS

Castlen Declares He, McGraw and O'Hara Are Right Men in Overland Holdup Murder.

LATTER CONFESSES PART IN ROBBERY
Asserts He Was Double-Crossed and Received None of the Loot—Drove Car in Robbery.

Prosecuting Attorney Castlen of St. Louis County announced this afternoon that he would proceed with the prosecution of Sylvester Baldwin, ex-convict, for the murder of Todd V. Phelps, cashier of the Overland State Bank in a \$11,200 holdup last Jan. 18, ignoring the confession of a prisoner who declared that Baldwin was mistaken for his double, James McGraw, by identifying witnesses.
Lawrence B. Ahrens, 27-year-old auto mechanic, made the first confession Wednesday when he first confessed Baldwin and William L. McGraw, a chauffeur, and implicated himself, William O'Hara, 21-year-old service car driver; McGraw, Winfield Seaman and Lawrence McBride. O'Hara, held at Clayton, has confirmed part of Ahrens' assertions.

"I firmly believe we have the right men in Baldwin, McGraw and O'Hara," Castlen said today. "I place no credence whatever in Ahrens' confession and don't care whether the Sheriff holds him or lets him go. Baldwin, McGraw and O'Hara have been identified and the State's witnesses are unshaken in their identification of them."

Meanwhile, Ahrens is held in Clayton Jail with the three men who are formally charged with the crime. Chief Deputy Sheriff William said he intended to hold Ahrens indefinitely by re-arresting him every 24 hours.

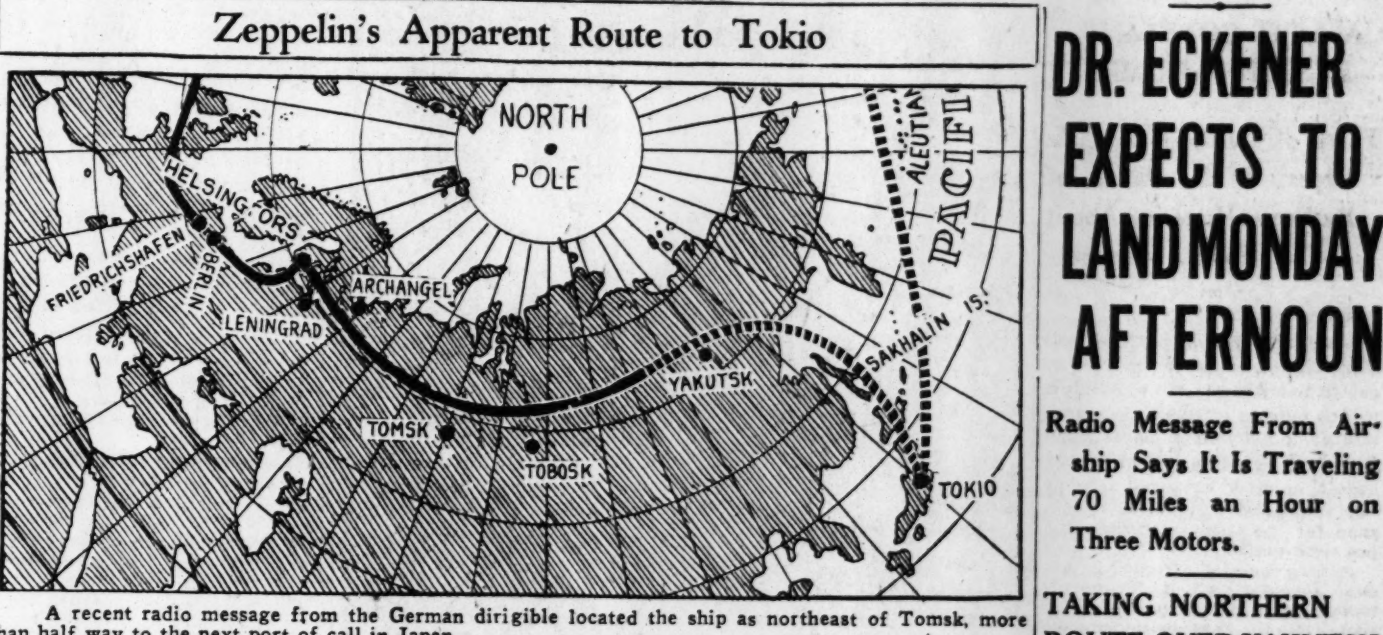
Why Ahrens Talked.
Ahrens "talked" because he says McBride gave him less than an equal share of the bank loot only \$1565. After Ahrens met O'Hara at the Clayton jail, O'Hara also decided to confess, having received nothing at all, so he says.

The night before the bank robbery, Seaman repaid, came to him, accompanied by Ahrens, and confided that they were going to "make a bank" and wanted to borrow his car. They suggested, that he have an extra key made for the car for their use and that they drove away with the car he could report it stolen. Accordingly, O'Hara had an extra key made.

They Pick Up McBride.
The next morning he met Seaman and Ahrens at Twelfth street and Washington avenue and drove with them to the Lincoln Hotel, 2223 Olive street, where they picked up McBride, registered there as "L. Harris." They then drove to the 4400 block of Delmar boulevard where O'Hara got out and the others drove on, later picking up Ahrens' car, according to Ahrens' account. O'Hara reported he had parked his car there and later found it stolen.

Inasmuch as O'Hara did not drive as far as the Overland Bank, he could not corroborate Ahrens' further account, which was that McGraw shot the cashier while holding up the bank with Ahrens and McBride. Seaman remaining at the wheel, O'Hara's car in which they escaped. Elsewhere in the county they abandoned O'Hara's car, transferring to another.

ZEPPELIN PAST HALF-WAY MARK ON FLIGHT TO TOKIO



PANTAGES HELD FOR JURY TRIAL ON GIRL'S CHARGE

No Defense Offered by Theater Magnate at Three-Day Preliminary Hearing in Los Angeles.

By the Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—Alexander Pantages, millionaire theater owner and vaudeville producer must stand trial in Superior Court here on charges of attacking Eunice Pringle, 17-year-dancer, in his offices Aug. 9.

Pantages held the higher court by Municipal Judge Leonard Wilson yesterday after a three-day preliminary hearing in which the principal evidence against him was given by Miss Pringle. The defense elected to reserve its case for the jury trial. The theatrical man was held on two felony counts. He will remain at liberty, pending trial, on \$25,000 bond. The trial date is expected to be set a few days.

Judge Wilson, in holding Pantages, issued a statement from the bench in which he explained that in so doing he was not passing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, except insofar as evidence admissible to legal trial was concerned. He stressed the fact that the theater magnate "is now and will be at all times hereafter until the case is finally submitted to the jury, a man clothed with the presumption of innocence." He concluded by stating "the defendant has elected not to take the witness stand, nor to put on any defense in his behalf, nor is he required to do so."

Defense attorneys said they were "completely satisfied" with the status of the case and would be ready to go to trial at an early date. District Attorney Buron Fitts declared he intended to bring Pantages to trial as quickly as possible. Fitts is personally prosecuting the case.

Pantages was arrested at his theater here when Miss Pringle, who applied to present an act on his vaudeville circuit, accused him of attacking her in his office when she went to him to obtain a booking. She told her story at the preliminary hearing, said he ran to the Pantages office from the balcony of the theater where he was watching a performance. He had heard a girl's screams, he said. He declared he found the efforts are being made to bring him back to St. Louis County to stand trial for Phelps' murder. McBride is held in Los Angeles on holdup charges. Seaman is under arrest here.

ZEPPELIN PASSES OVER FOREST FIRE IN SIBERIA

Peasants, Frightened by Sight of Dirigible, Run for Cover—Village Streets Deserted.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Correspondent Aboard the Graf Zeppelin on Its Around-the-World Flight.
(Copyright, 1929.)
ABOARD THE GRAF ZEPPELIN, Aug. 17.—(Via Norddeich radio).—We are flying over Siberia with its vast steppes. For the first time an airship has flown past Europe into Asia on its way to Tokyo, the second leg of the round-the-world flight.
Flying at the rate of 75 miles an hour, it took us a full 60 minutes to pass through the dense smoke of vast forest fires after crossing the Ural Mountain chain yesterday afternoon. The flames and smoke were barely visible through the haze.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening (9 a. m. St. Louis time), we were 150 miles north of Tiumen on the Trans-Siberian railway, 150 miles east of the Siberian-Russian boundary. We are flying just north of the sixtieth parallel.
Crosses into Siberia.
As the Zeppelin reached Siberian territory near Leningrad, Commodore Eckener said to me as we were just crossing the frontier:
"We have been in the air 34 hours and have covered 2300 miles or a little more than one-third of the distance to Japan. We have struck an average speed of a little less than 68 miles an hour, which is remarkable considering our flight to the north Thursday night and early yesterday while going around a storm area. Ahead of us, the weather looks excellent."

When we crossed the Ural Mountains, with Mount Konjakofski to the south, the Zeppelin began to frighten the peasants below us. This kept up throughout Russia. Many of the peasants, who have never even seen a train, evidently mistake the Zeppelin, with its roaring motors and its siph-like lines, for a celestial monster. We saw villagers run wildly into forests and houses and gather around churches, gazing to the sky in awe and terror.

Run for Cover.
Many of the streets of the small villages and towns were utterly deserted; everybody, apparently, had sought cover. Few people in the

Los Angeles Returns From Flight.
By the Associated Press.
NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 17.—Returning from a training flight which took it over New England, the naval dirigible Los Angeles, was pulled to earth at the hangar here at 8:45 p. m. last night.

DR. ECKENER EXPECTS TO LAND MONDAY AFTERNOON

Radio Message From Airship Says It Is Traveling 70 Miles an Hour on Three Motors.

TAKING NORTHERN ROUTE OVER YAKUTSK

Craft Last Reported 750 Miles West of That City, Being Aided by Tail Winds.

By the Associated Press.
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Aug. 17.—The Zeppelin works received a radio from the Graf Zeppelin this evening giving her position as latitude 64 north and longitude 110 east. The dirigible was cruising just under the Arctic Circle and headed for Yakutsk, Siberia, which lies roughly on the sixty-second parallel of latitude, on longitude 120 east, or 600 miles away.

HAMBURG, Aug. 17.—The Hamburg-American line received a wireless message from the Graf Zeppelin this afternoon saying that Dr. Eckener expected to arrive in Tokyo Monday night, Mid-European time, late Monday afternoon, Central Standard time.

Eckener informed the station he was using only three of his five motors because of the favorable winds blowing over Siberia. He said the motors were showing no strain and that all was well on board.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Japanese Government wireless stations tonight began picking up the air liner Graf Zeppelin.
The Government wireless station at Ohtsuka Hakkaido picked up the Graf Zeppelin at 9:40 p. m. Tokyo time (6:40 a. m. central standard time), giving its position as 62.50 latitude north and 107.30 longitude east.

This position placed the dirigible well over the Mid-Siberia course that would carry it toward Yakutsk, which was about 750 miles directly to the east. This course would carry it over the Lena Valley, in the region of the famous Lena gold fields. It appeared that Eckener would follow his original course carrying him over the western end of the Sea of Okhotsk, then down over Sakhalin to Japan. By this route he would avoid the troublesome region of Manchuria.

The Zeppelin was making unusually fast time on its passage over Siberia, its speed being between 70 and 75 miles an hour.

By the Associated Press.
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Aug. 17.—The Graf Zeppelin, far over Siberia, today was speeding eastward just south of the Arctic Circle and at 7 o'clock this morning, Mid-European time (Friday midnight, St. Louis time), gave its position as 64 north 55 east.

This would place the dirigible about 600 miles northeast of Tokyo.

The position given by Dr. Hugo Eckener placed the Zeppelin definitely beyond the halfway mark of its long journey to Tokyo.

It was about 200 miles due east of the Henisei River, which approximately is the halfway point. The Zeppelin was far north of the Trans-Siberian Railway line, being about 500 miles due north of Krasnoyarsk.

The time and position given by Eckener conflicts with previous advices from Moscow, which had placed the Graf Zeppelin at 55 degrees east and 6 north at 2 a. m. Eastern standard time today.

If the figures as relayed from the Graf Zeppelin are correct, it would indicate that the ship was following close to the Great Circle course over Siberia, while the Moscow figures did indicate that it was swinging in a southerly direction toward the city of Yeniseisk on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Uncertain weather conditions and probability of the Graf Zeppelin's encountering a typhoon, as it nears Japan, were reported today.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

WHY PRESIDENTS LIKE TO FISH, IS HOOVER'S THEME

Crowd Giving Him Formal
Welcome to His Virginia
Camp Hears Advantages
of "Silent Sport."

CALLS IT CONSTANT LESSON IN HUMILITY

Town of Madison in Gala
Dress, With Odors of
Barbecue Hovering About
—Gov. Byrd a Speaker.

By the Associated Press.

MADISON, Va., Aug. 17.—President Hoover was formally welcomed today to the soil of Virginia by the citizens of this little mountain community near his Rapidan River fishing camp and in a brief speech in reply explained why he had added a "silent sport" to his list of pleasures.

Fishing, he said, afforded an avenue through which the President might escape to his own thoughts away from the "pneumatic hammer of constant personal contacts," and added:

"Moreover, it is a constant reminder of the democracy of life, of humility and of human frailty—for all men are equal before fishes. And it is desirable that the President of the United States should be periodically reminded of the fundamental fact—that the forces of nature discriminate for no man."

Besides the welcome from those in whose neighborhood the President has selected a week-end abode, Mr. Hoover formally was greeted by Gov. Harry F. Byrd, a Democrat, in behalf of the State which for the first time since the Civil War broke away from the Democratic party to give him its electoral vote last November.

The President said he and Mrs. Hoover felt "greatly honored by the generous reception" accorded them. "It is a welcome," he added, "as one of your neighbors, and it is as a neighbor that I participate with you."

A Test of Good Neighbors. "I often think," he went on, "that the test of good neighbors is whether one can always be sure, when the family meets an emergency, that he can cheerfully borrow half a dozen eggs or a few extra dishes."

Mr. Hoover said that inasmuch as Virginia in the early years of the republic was the home of Presidents he felt it appropriate with the chairman of the committee, to offer the opportunity for solitude, he said, continuing that it was "generally realized and accepted that prayer is the most personal of all human relationships."

"Next," he added, "fishing is the most personal relationship of man, and of more importance than the fact itself, everybody concedes that the fish will not bite in the presence of the public."

Gov. Byrd, in his address of welcome, declared that President Hoover teaches a "beautiful lesson" in simplicity of pleasure seeking by his week-end visits to his camp here.

"The very simplicity of that camp carries a beautiful lesson," he said. "Here the most powerful executive of the wealthiest nation in the world chooses to find recreation in a fashion that is not beyond the means of many of our citizens. Nearly every week-end he comes quietly to his Virginia retreat without pomp or ceremony in order that he may recuperate in the sweetness of the silence of the mountains, the strength he has spent during the week in carrying great burdens of power and responsibility."

For Madison, a town of 500 population, this welcoming of a Republican President was a big occasion.

As a result, the Fairgrounds on the outskirts of town were as epic and span this morning as a plantations kitchen, and 5000 pounds of beef, numerous hogs and the traditional accessories of a big barbecue were prepared.

It was the first occasion of which President Hoover has decided to deliver an address in any of four Southern states which gave him their electoral votes last November and the first time in many years that a Republican representative has introduced a Democratic Governor to the President in this State. The National Broadcasting Co. lined up its nation-wide radio chain to send the President's address throughout the South and the rest of the country.

The President and his party arrived at his camp at nightfall yesterday after a leisurely drive from Washington. They found the President's son, Allan, much improved in health after his two-week stay there with his mother, recuperating from a stomach ailment.

News-papers correspondents had their first opportunity to inspect the camp this morning prior to the party's departure for Madison.

Schoolgirl Bride of Candler Heir



MRS. WALTER CANDLER JR.

RAILROAD passenger agent's daughter, 18 years old, who secretly wed the son of Walton Candler, millionaire sportsman of Atlanta, Ga. Before marriage, she was Mary Catherine Pierce.

Zeppelin Past Halfway Mark in Flight to Tokio

Continued From Page One.

In advice from Tokio. The Zeppelin Works radio station has listened constantly to messages from the dirigible the most plain being those to Irkutsk and Turuchansk.

Zeppelin Accompanied by Russian Planes From Tobolsk.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—Radio dispatches from Tobolsk today said the Graf Zeppelin at 1 a. m. (St. Louis time) was flying at 85 east longitude, 58 north latitude, at about 2000 feet altitude. Russian aviators who met the ship from Tobolsk said its speed was reduced.

This position is about 250 miles due north of Tokio.

Its position reported at 11 p. m. Friday, Greenwich Meridian time, (5 p. m. St. Louis time) was about 100 miles north of Laryansk, on the Vakh River.

During these 42 hours and 26 minutes the average speed was 65 miles an hour, about 18 miles an hour in excess of the cruising average Dr. Hugo Eckener, the ship's master, had hoped to obtain. Speed in excess of 100 miles an hour was attained at one time yesterday.

Progress Reported Yesterday. The Zeppelin's progress yesterday was consistently reported, both by sightings and radio messages from the dirigible itself. Veering northward, it passed the north of Moscow and crossed the Ural mountains in the neighborhood of Nadezhdinsk, about the sixteenth parallel.

At 5:30 p. m., it passed over Kizel, largest coal region of the Ural, and dropped a package of six postcards, addressed by Dr. Johann C. Karlin, Russian meteorologist, to Russian aviation leaders, relatives and friends.

The message on each said, "Owing to the wind, Dr. Hugo Eckener refused to pass over Moscow, which would have resulted in loss of eight to 10 hours."

Once past the Ural the Zeppelin followed with slight variations the 60th parallel, veering northward slightly as it approached Yenisei River and its half way mark.

U. S. to Assist Zeppelin on Asiatic and Pacific Flights. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Admiral Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Naval Operations, has announced a plan by which the navy expects to keep in touch with the Graf Zeppelin on its flight over the Eastern half of Asia and across the Pacific Ocean.

The Government radio station at Peiping, which this country has a large legal establishment, has been instructed to establish contact with the Zeppelin as soon as possible and to give any service desired by its commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener.

All the vessels in the Asiatic fleet, most of which are at Chefoo, China, also are to intercept messages that may have bearing on the dirigible's progress.

Special weather reports are to be prepared at the Meteorological Observatory at Manila, and radiated by the naval radio stations to the Zeppelin.

Dr. Eckener plans to travel the great circle course on the voyage from Tokio to Los Angeles, which will take him nearly to the southern shores of the Aleutian Islands.

HOUSE TARIFF ON SUGAR CUT BY SENATE GROUP

Committee, However, Increases Present Rate of 1.76 to 2.20 Cents a Pound on Cuban Raw.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Senate sugar tariff controversy, which is expected to be the outstanding dispute of the forthcoming tariff debate, will center around a proposed rate lower than that voted by the House, but much higher than that now charged under the Fordney-McCumber act.

Winding up their work on the rate sections of the bill, the Senate Finance Committee Republicans have decided to recommend that the tariff on Cuban raw sugar be 2.20 cents a pound, compared with 1.76 cents in the present law and 2.40 cents in the bill passed by the House.

If accepted by Congress, the committee's decision, reached by a 7 to 4 vote, would increase the rate on Cuban raw, which is now under a 20 per cent preferential duty under treaty agreement, to the present world rate of 2.20 cents, and would increase the world rate to 2.75 cents. The world rate has little effect on sugar prices, however, since most of the United States imports come from Cuba.

Would Add \$25,400,000. If the committee's decision, reached by a 7 to 4 vote, would increase the rate on Cuban raw, which is now under a 20 per cent preferential duty under treaty agreement, to the present world rate of 2.20 cents, and would increase the world rate to 2.75 cents. The world rate has little effect on sugar prices, however, since most of the United States imports come from Cuba.

Chairman Smoot, who voted for the compromise rate, estimated that it would cost \$8.50 a ton to the cost of 2,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar imported annually, and that "this increase would average 22 cents per person per year." He regarded the increase over the present rate as small compared with advances approved on other agricultural commodities, but thought it would "permit the sugar industry of the United States to live with a small profit."

That view, however, was opposed by Stephen H. Love, president of the United States Beet Sugar Association, who held that the industry would be "gravely retarded" by the reduction from the House rate and announced that the producers' campaign for the 2.40 cent impost would be continued.

Other Sugar Rates. Rounding out their work on the sugar schedule, the committee voted to place maple sugar at 9 cents instead of 7 1/2 in the House bill and in the present law and that on maple syrup at 6 cents, instead of 5 and 4, while approving the corn sugar rate of 2 cents a pound in the House bill, which compares with the present rate of 1 1/2 cents, and reducing the House rate on sugar cane from \$2 to \$1.25, against \$1.10 in effect.

With the rate schedules all out of the way ready for consideration by the Democratic members of the committee, the Republicans decided to take a rest over the week-end before attacking the administrative sections of the bill, which also contain a number of controversial provisions. Although the Senate will reconvene Monday, no business is to be transacted, under the agreement reached by leaders of both parties, until Sept. 4.

LOG OF ZEPPELIN. (Time given is St. Louis time.) Wednesday, Aug. 7. 9:40 p. m.—Left Lakehurst, N. J.

Thursday, Aug. 10. 6:03 a. m.—Landed at Friedrichshafen, completing first leg of round-the-world flight, 4200 miles in 55 hours 24 minutes.

Friday, Aug. 11. 9:24 p. m.—Left Friedrichshafen. 2:30 a. m.—Reached Berlin.

6:03 a. m.—Left German territory at Tilsit, East Prussia. 1:30 p. m.—Crossed the Soviet frontier near Dunaburg (Dvinsk).

6:05 p. m.—Passed over Wschin-Wolotchok, Russia. Friday, Aug. 16. 2:30 a. m.—Passed over Vyatka, 600 miles east of Moscow.

9:30 a. m.—Passed over Kizel, in the Ural. 5 p. m.—Gave position as 2340 miles east of Friedrichshafen.

Saturday, Aug. 17. Midnight.—Reported position about 500 miles northeast of Tokio. 7:40 a. m.—Japanese wireless station picked up Graf at position 750 miles west of Yakutsk.

The far off radio station at St. Paul, Pribilof Islands in the Behring Straits, as well as those at Cordova and Sitka, Alaska, have been ordered to communicate with the Zeppelin and to keep it informed of weather conditions.

The radio stations at Guam and in the Hawaiian Islands also are to stand by in event of calls from the dirigible.

Abandoned Auto Burns. An abandoned automobile, bearing license plates issued to Merritt C. Johnson, greenkeeper at Midland Valley Country Club, unattended for a year, was found ablaze in a ditch along the highway near Carlinville, Ill., yesterday. Johnson had been working in Arkansas. Carlinville authorities learned that he and his wife had been visiting in St. Louis and led to motor to Springfield, Ill. Authorities have not been able to locate them.

In messages dropped, Mamer and Walker said everything is going well and indicated the flyers were not worried in the least by the delay occasioned in flying all night over Rock Springs, Wyo.

The Sun God took on 50 gallons of gasoline in 20 minutes, beginning at 9:15 o'clock, and the Ryan refueling ship landed at 9:35 o'clock to take up another 50 gallons.

After the first contact here, Mamer dropped a note addressed to Vernon Bookwalter, pilot of the refueling ship, instructing him to follow the Sun God to North Platte, Neb., where the third contact is made here.

PAPER SAYS VARE WAS LOST FIGHT FOR SEAT IN SENATE Reports King of Utah, Counted on By Pennsylvania for Support. Is for Excluding Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Philadelphia Record says in a copyrighted article from its Washington correspondent that "all chances of William F. Vare being seated by the United States Senate are virtually wiped out today."

The Record states that Senator William F. King (Dem., Utah), whose support had been counted on, issued a statement declaring he was for Vare's absolute exclusion and that he would move for a final vote to dispose of the Vare case as early as possible in the coming special session of Congress.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY REPORTED DRIVEN BACK BY CHINESE

Thirty-four Said to Have Been Killed in Soviet Attack on Jailinor, Near Manchouli.

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria has ordered the mobilization of 20,000 troops to guard the Chinese Eastern Railway. The regular troops of the Mukden garrison are now stationed on the Peiping-Mukden Railway below Chinchow. Few of the passengers realize they are actually over Siberia, where the dread winter snows are now replaced by the summer green of the dense forests.

It was chilly last night, and we all donned our leather tops. Mr. Hubert Wilkins, veteran of many expeditions to the Polar regions, has finally been forced to seek heavier clothing than his vaunted camel's hair coat.

A stowaway has been discovered aboard—a jet black cat. Rigger Ludwig Knorr brought the shivering pussy to me and it now is perched in my cabin. Even Commander Eckener is kind to this stowaway, and asked me to take the best of care of it.

There is only one sad man on the Zeppelin—Prof. Karklin, the Russian weather man, who is dejected because we were prevented from flying over Moscow. But we are all sorry, too.

Trails Crossed Safely. Endless Siberia, with its oceanic forests and meandering, labyrinthine rivers, is monotonously flat. We had our first taste of danger when we passed the Ural yesterday afternoon. Although the mountains are only 900 feet high where we crossed them, they are the birthplace of storms and we were lucky to have such good weather.

Forest fires unknown of except by peasants in the bleak Siberian wastes. Huddled villagers fearing the wrath of the divine as well as "imagined" Vikings of the air, throw their steady way through the skies of Siberia.

So far away from civilization, these Siberian hamlets. So steeped in their religious being and so unaware of outside life. In one town

Outposts on Manchurian Border Reported in Skirmish. TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to Asahi Shimbun, from Pogranchaya today said Chinese and Russian outposts had clashed south of Aug. 14, when Soviet cavalry invaded Chinese territory.

Since the clash the Chinese garrison at Pogranchaya has been reinforced.

Rengo dispatches from Khailar said guerrillas, reported to be members of a Young Mongolian party, raided a village eight miles east of Khailar, Aug. 15, and killed several civilians before Chinese troops drove off the marauders.

Rengo dispatches from Harbin said Chinese and Russian troops clashed at 5 p. m. yesterday near Hsilingho, a station of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 31 miles northwest of Pogranchaya.

After a brief exchange of firing the Russians retired.

Rengo Mukden dispatches said that Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian provincial government, after a military council at Mukden, ordered mobilization of four additional infantry brigades, one cavalry brigade, and air units for border service.

SEEKS DIVORCE AFTER SECRET MARRIAGE IS DISCLOSED Ernest A. Crawford, 22, charged 19-Year-Old Wife Embraced Him Before Friends.

Ernest A. Crawford, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Crawford, 514 Lake avenue, Webster Groves, where he is a student in 1928 became known last week, sued at Clayton today to divorce Mrs. Inez D. Crawford, 19.

A petition charges general indignity, resulting in discovery of a small quantity of whiskey, the raiders detected Job in the act of throwing several bottles over a bluff near the farm headquarters and recovered one of them, containing nearly a half gallon of whiskey. Job admitted at the office that one of the bottles not recovered contained gin, but denied it was his liquor.

The three Negro convicts, trustees at the farm, were Nathaniel Johnson, serving a life term from St. Louis for murder; Ira Finney, cook at the farm, serving three years from Carroll County for selling whiskey, and Henry Lewis, serving 20 years from Boone County for murder.

Guards discovered the three

Pan-American Road Congress. RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 17.—Delegates from 19 countries presented credentials yesterday at the preliminary session of the second Pan-American Road Congress. Organization of the convention was the only business of the day. Today the delegates will be received by President Washington Luis and tomorrow evening the official opening of the Congress will be held in the Municipal Theater.

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Siberian Towns Alarmed As Zeppelin Passes Over

Lady Drummond Hay Tells How Villagers Gather About Churches at Strange Sight—Sees Forest Fires Raging Unchecked.

By LADY DRUMMOND HAY. Only Woman Aboard Zeppelin on Round-the-World Cruise. (Copyright, 1929.)

ABOARD THE GRAF ZEPPELIN. PELIN, Aug. 17.—This morning we will be half way to Tokio!

Lieut. Jack Richardson of the United States Naval Air Service, went to bed last night with a violent cold, a sore throat and a slight temperature. But the illness was nothing serious. Even Commander and William B. Leeds are deceiving him.

Every hour the Graf is penetrating more than 60 miles farther into the enormous land of exiles. Few of the passengers realize they are actually over Siberia, where the dread winter snows are now replaced by the summer green of the dense forests.

It was chilly last night, and we all donned our leather tops. Mr. Hubert Wilkins, veteran of many expeditions to the Polar regions, has finally been forced to seek heavier clothing than his vaunted camel's hair coat.

A stowaway has been discovered aboard—a jet black cat. Rigger Ludwig Knorr brought the shivering pussy to me and it now is perched in my cabin. Even Commander Eckener is kind to this stowaway, and asked me to take the best of care of it.

There is only one sad man on the Zeppelin—Prof. Karklin, the Russian weather man, who is dejected because we were prevented from flying over Moscow. But we are all sorry, too.

Trails Crossed Safely. Endless Siberia, with its oceanic forests and meandering, labyrinthine rivers, is monotonously flat. We had our first taste of danger when we passed the Ural yesterday afternoon. Although the mountains are only 900 feet high where we crossed them, they are the birthplace of storms and we were lucky to have such good weather.

Forest fires unknown of except by peasants in the bleak Siberian wastes. Huddled villagers fearing the wrath of the divine as well as "imagined" Vikings of the air, throw their steady way through the skies of Siberia.

So far away from civilization, these Siberian hamlets. So steeped in their religious being and so unaware of outside life. In one town

convicts were missing from the farm barracks about 1:30 a. m. today and started a search. About 2:30 a. m. Johnson and Lewis staggered into the barracks under the influence of liquor. Warden Rudolph said:

While the search for Finney was in progress, aided by prison bloodhounds, he came reeling down the railroad tracks adjoining the farm at 7 a. m. with two fishing poles over his shoulder. He informed the guards he had spent the night fishing, but had no fish. Rudolph said all he had was a jag.

The three convicts were questioned but refused to give answers any explanation of where they obtained the liquor and denied they had been drinking.

The raid on farm No. 3 last Tuesday was conducted at the request of Gov. Caulfield, based on reports current here that a still was in operation at the prison farm and that whiskey was available there in quantities. The raid did not find a still but found traces of operation of a still in woods adjoining the farm.

Terrific Storms in Japan. TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Terrific storms today caused immense damage and endangered many lives in the Prefecture of Aichi, about 200 miles southeast of here. The washing out of a sea levee by the constant pounding of huge waves resulted in 2000 houses being inundated in one district. No lives were reported lost but 500 climbers on the famous Mount Fuji summit were forced to be in grave danger owing to the high winds.

MISSING TRUSTIES COME BACK DRUNK Three Negro Convicts Return to Missouri Prison Farm During Course of Search.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 17.—Three Negro convicts who had a drinking spree last night on or near State Prison Farm No. 3 were placed in solitary confinement today, pending an inquiry by prison officials into this further evidence of the availability of whiskey to occupants of the farm, which was raided Tuesday by Federal prohibition agents.

The State Penal Board on Wednesday discharged R. P. Hawkins of Tusculum, superintendent of the farm, seven miles east of Jefferson City, and O. L. Job, captain of guards at the farm, following the Federal raid, which resulted in discovery of a small quantity of whiskey. The raiders detected Job in the act of throwing several bottles over a bluff near the farm headquarters and recovered one of them, containing nearly a half gallon of whiskey. Job admitted at the office that one of the bottles not recovered contained gin, but denied it was his liquor.

The three Negro convicts, trustees at the farm, were Nathaniel Johnson, serving a life term from St. Louis for murder; Ira Finney, cook at the farm, serving three years from Carroll County for selling whiskey, and Henry Lewis, serving 20 years from Boone County for murder.

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ROBIN FLYER INJURED IN EAST PLANE DAMAGE

O'Brine Slightly Hurt Landing at Syracuse, N. Y.—Tour Scheduled End Tomorrow.

By the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The St. Louis Robin flyer, which set a new endurance record of more than 420 hours, was injured in landing at the Municipal Airport here today.

O'Brine, who with Dale Jackson is piloting the plane, was slightly hurt.

Jackman was in an escort plane, which landed a few moments before the Robin.

The mishap occurred as the Robin arrived at the airport, where it was scheduled to give a fueling exhibition tomorrow, which was about to land the plane on a hard surface, and it was damaged, and ripping fabric on the wing.

O'Brine crawled from the plane unaided. His hand was cut by the wing, but he was not seriously hurt. He said his foot caught in a cleat on the floor, jamming the controls and that he was unable to right the ship before it crashed.

The exhibition tour of Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, endurance flying champions, and their passenger, Maj. C. Ray Whaley, P. V. Chaffee, is scheduled to tomorrow afternoon with a departure at Valley Stream, L. I.

Upon their arrival at Valley Stream the flyers will have completed an itinerary of 15 cities in 15 days.

The tour started at Chicago Aug. 2, since when Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Detroit and Toledo have been visited.

It is expected that a large crowd will witness the final exhibition tomorrow. New York is the last stop of the tour, which is sponsored by the tour, and arranged for a reception for the flyers at the hotel where they will be staying.

Although future plans for Jackson and O'Brine have not been announced, it is expected that they will attempt the International Races, which open at Cleveland Saturday. Both men are employees of Curtiss Flying Service, and are free to accept other offers.

SAIORS FIGHT GERMAN SAILORS FROM FASCIST CRUISE sent Leaflets at Kiel. KIEL, Germany, Aug. 17.—A street fight occurred here today between German Communists and Italian sailors from a cruiser which was part of the German fleet distributed among members of the crew leaflets in Italian.

Both men are employees of Curtiss Flying Service, and are free to accept other offers.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER

December 12, 1878

The Pulitzer Publishing Company
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in the editorial policy of this paper. It will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Substitute Buses for Street Cars.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

HERE is one remedy for traffic congestion that has not been considered, that is, to remove from the streets the street cars, street car tracks, dangerous overhead feed wires and unsightly trolley poles. This would be a big aid to the fire department in more successfully fighting fires and greatly improve the appearance of the streets. Then substitute buses, which receive and discharge their passengers at the curb in safety. Then the safety zones now in the streets can be done away with and the whole street given over to traffic, making more room.

If a bus becomes disabled or for any reason it cannot proceed with its trip, it can be easily drawn to the curb, without disturbing or blocking the traffic, and buses following would take care of the passengers in the stranded bus with only a few minutes delay. If a fire or any other cause should prevent a bus from following its regular route it can be easily rerouted on other streets without any delay.

With street cars if one car ahead is held up for any cause all following cars are held up until the trouble is righted. The street cars are noisy and those long cars on some lines are really dangerous in rounding curves, to persons and to machines parked at the curb.

There is no question that the street car will become obsolete in the near future from the standpoint of efficiency of the bus system, and will be gradually done away with. Why wait? Why not consider the question seriously now and plan for the future by those who should take up this question?

The Public Service Co. has recognized this impending change as is shown by its doing away with the Vandeventer street car line, Marcus avenue street car line, Spalding avenue street car line and substituting bus lines instead—and in its recent extension of lines has used buses instead of extending its rail lines as it has done in the past. E. J. S.

Enforcing the Jaywalking Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I WANT to point out an abuse connected with the jaywalking ordinance, which in my mind offsets many of its advantages. We must unfortunately admit that some of the members of our police force are temperamentally impetuous, not to say rude, from which failing arises the evil in the new experiment. On several occasions I have witnessed officers hawling at, insulting, scowling at, and making it very unpleasant and embarrassing for pedestrians who have unwittingly gone too far or have been caught midway with the change in signals, or some who have been in a hurry and have forgotten the law. I know that the ordinance in order to be effective must be enforced, but which I have witnessed. The type of reminder or reprimand which I have observed is nothing less than that of an unoffending citizen being bullied by a roughneck. A NEWSBOY.

No Pajama Street Fod for Him.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WHAT all the ballyhoo about us men having to wear business suits during hot weather? I for one have a sear-sucker and a linen suit, which are very light and comfortable, and just as dressy as the other business suits and more so. A pair of white canvas low shoes, which weigh one-third less than the leather ones, and which are porous and consequently cool, and a nice light-colored hat, I think make just as cool an ensemble as anyone would desire and still look dressed up.

With pajama suits we would not be any cooler; besides we would look like coolies (?) or liards!

NICK A. HARALAMPOUS.

Vandeventer Merchants May Suffer.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE most unfair part of all of this judging by the Public Service Company officials is the revolution it is causing in the business sections of the city. Merchants who have built up a fair business because of the street car transportation facilities have found their business falling off sharply. The example of this is the removal of the Vandeventer line. There are any number of merchants or business men on this line who cannot possibly make a living there, upon the removal of the street cars.

I cannot understand how the street car company is permitted to deliberately wreck a man's business. Of course, the Public Service Company does not care to spend its money for laying new tracks, but St. Louis certainly should not go backward in its transportation facilities—it should not deliberately put a man out of business simply because the street car company wants to make up its original investment in the space of a few years. This is something that concerns everyone. The Olive street merchants would create a revolution if the street car company attempted to take the Olive street car line off. In the same way, it is just as essential to the same merchants to keep the street car line on their streets, and it is up to the Public Service Commission and the citizens of St. Louis to protect their rights. S. T. H.

CAN PROHIBITION BE ENFORCED?

In today's chapter on the inside of prohibition Mrs. Willebrandt expresses the opinion that only with the consent of the governed is this or any other domestic law effective. That is, the Federal Government cannot enforce prohibition against the will of the people in New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, etc.

Nothing this former prosecutor for the Government has said in her frank story of the status of prohibition better proves her sincerity. She would not say so if she had not found it so, and it is by no means pleasing to her to say it. She is at great pains to say that prohibition can be made enforceable by gaining the consent of the governed in these rebellious communities, but to storm them from without is futile. Thus:

The people of America—I agree with the anti-prohibitionists on this—do not want and will not permit an army of officers of the Federal Government to enforce law and order in local communities. Nothing is more contrary or repugnant to the basic principle of our form of government. Monarchies enforce their Kings' will by use of an army under centralized, autocratic control. But democracies do not work that way. Local self-government and law enforcement are the basis of our republic.

That is true, and from this fact all the trouble has resulted. It was so with the fugitive slave act, as it was true of the old alien and sedition laws. The experience of reconstruction in the Southern United States was the same. Prohibition has only supplemented the testimony of all those other causes which did not enjoy the consent of the governed. Mrs. Willebrandt says that no super-bureau at Washington can be more than a makeshift except with the cooperation of the states, thus disagreeing with Dr. Clarence True Wilson that it would do any good to assign the army and navy to this field. In New York State, she points out, there is not only no State enforcement act, but there are between 200 and 300 State police, 15,000 city police, 113 State Judges and 62 county prosecutors, all throwing their influence against prohibition. She very truly says: "Certainly a few hundred Federal agents and 19 Federal Judges, with four United States Attorneys, cannot hope to enforce the prohibition law with any great degree of success in a State containing about one-tenth of the nation's population, with practically no help from the Sheriffs and policemen, the State prosecuting officers or the State courts."

The question then is: how can the consent of New York and the other states hostile to prohibition be brought about? Mrs. Willebrandt has not had any experience in this speculative field, and her opinion that it can be done is therefore not so valuable as her opinion that without the consent of the governed such a law is impossible. She thinks the people of these dissenting states must be worked upon and made to see the merits of prohibition. She says: "The arm of the Federal Government is long and strong, but it needs to be reinforced and aided by the arms of the state and municipal governments. With all those arms of the law reaching for the lawless, the bootlegger's chances of escape would be slight indeed. It would be comparatively easy by systematic appeal to obtain local and state co-operation, and it would yield rich returns in reduction of lawlessness."

Nevertheless, it is not so easy as that. The difference of opinion as to prohibition is much deeper than Mrs. Willebrandt suspects. She seems to feel that the matter can be adjusted by making the non-prohibitionists realize that they are something less than they should be. That is a matter much better understood by people like Prof. Freud. It is a difference that has often arisen in history. The United States was originally designed as a refuge for all those who found themselves in the minority and in consequence suffered oppression when such differences arose. Prohibition is merely one of those unfortunate differences that has followed us over here. Prof. Siegfried attributes it to a revival of the Roundheads of England who purged the island under Cromwell. That is, it is an ascetic philosophy of life, a known attribute of Puritanism that non-Puritans neither sympathize with nor understand. Whether it is a success or not does not matter to its proponents. It has become their religion, a fervor incapable of rationalization. It is a plea with kulkism, our restrictive immigration policy, and all those phenomena which resulted when the World War upset the melting pot. Since it is not news that a free people cannot be governed except by their own consent, Mrs. Willebrandt's admission is important only because she makes it. Let us hope that all of us are going to be equally honest, for without honesty this grievous matter can never be settled.

THERE ARE ALSO LIONS AND RABBITS.

An American explorer has found a tribe of Indians in Venezuela who are too timid to fish. Meanwhile, a Massachusetts fisherman reports that he had a whale in one of his nets for a few minutes the other day.

He hopes for better luck next time.

The \$200 automobile is announced, and tomorrow or the day after we'll have the \$200 airplane, and after that the deluge.

THE THIRTEENTH MONTH.

The select lily-painters who are in favor of scraping the present calendar and making 13 months of equal length grow where the current 12 moons wax and wane irregularly have submitted a report to Secretary Stimson. They have not seen the report, but if it is what we suspect it is we are for it.

The thirteenth month is to be sandwiched in between June and be-frazzled July. It is a fair presumption that this month is to be vacation, when all business will shut up shop and everyone will go whirling in whatever orbit the Government designates.

As now operated, the vacation proposition is without system, pattern, method or plot. That is wrong. Vacation should be standardized. The whole country ought to be charted and visiting privileges so allotted that, when the cycle has been completed, everyone would have seen the whole of America. The educational returns from such a course would, as they say, be big.

Some whimpering objection may be offered. Somebody may say that such procedure would be irksome; that it would infringe upon personal liberty; that choice and initiative would wilt under such regulation and that the joy of vacation would be strangled. Crass selfishness. Who, we would like to ask, will cross to assert his individual preference as against the good of the whole? With vacation fixed as to time, place and manner of spending it, it should develop after a while into a first-class abomination, unmarred by a trace of joy.

We support the proposal, with just one reservation: If a more intolerable scheme can be devised we shall cordially consider it.

1000 THAT MIGHT BE PAROLED.

Speed Mosby, State Pardons and Parole Commissioner, is quoted as saying there are 1000 prisoners in the penitentiary at Jefferson City who could safely be paroled. That is one result of the discussion precipitated by the report of conditions at the penitentiary by the Society on Penal Information, and it is an important result if it affects public sentiment as we believe it will. The basic trouble at our State prison is the overcrowding. There are, in round numbers, 4000 inmates in an institution designed to accommodate 2000. Such congestion means, and will continue to mean, degradation as long as it obtains.

As for the 1000 unfortunate, one instinctively asks why they have not been paroled? Mr. Mosby explains. The law requires someone of good character to stand sponsor for the applicant for parole. The cost of preparing and presenting the case to the pardon board must also be guaranteed. Many of those prisoners, we are told, are friendless men, without means. It is likely, too, that many of them don't know there is such a tribunal as a pardon board to which they can appeal.

Another question: What brought those men to the penitentiary? What law did they break? What crime did they commit? Whatever it was, if they can safely be paroled it is a logical inference that they are not hardened criminals who, if at large, would menace society.

Without harping any opinion as to their offending, it may in truth be said that the prohibition laws bear heavily upon poor and friendless men. The professional criminal can, and does, employ able lawyers. He can, and does, enlist political influence. He always postpones his day of atonement, frequently escapes punishment altogether, and when, as it sometimes happens, he goes to prison, he has friends and money to seek parole at the first opportunity. It is the obscure, friendless, poor devils whom ambitious prosecuting attorneys send to prison in droves.

How about these men when they have finally served their terms? May they then safely be discharged? What sort of creature has the law produced after, say, two years of horrible intimacy with the desperate types of criminals in our State penitentiary?

There is hardly a county in Missouri but is represented today in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. Boys still in their early twenties are there—some of them for offenses which formerly were misdemeanors, punishable by short sentence in a local jail, but are now felonies carrying the prison brand.

Society cannot wash its hands of responsibility. Society cannot acquit itself with the plea that this is the law. The law is society's word. And when the law sends 1000 men to the Missouri penitentiary who can safely be paroled, the law, society, the people, you, we—all of us are involved in some degree or other in this dreadful wrong.

For this tyranny of law, unless corrected, society will pay the score.

THE THIRTEENTH JUROR.

If it hadn't been for the emergency juror wisely provided for by the Ohio law, Dr. Snook's recent trial for first-degree murder, resulting in his conviction, probably would have had to be abandoned when one of the twelve hearing the case became suddenly ill. A mistrial would have meant indefinite delay and heavy additional expense to the State. As it was, the trial went forward without a break.

Dr. Snook may well believe that 13 is his unlucky number.

ONE MAN AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The effect of the election of an intelligent, courageous man as the head of a government, whether be national, state or local, is aptly illustrated in the case of Gov. Caulfield of Missouri.

The Governor's straightforward stand on the money lenders, the terminable permits and the fire insurance refunds is a matter of record. Now the Governor's courage is being reflected in his subordinates. There was Finance Commissioner Cantley's firm opposition of the proposed holding company for banks, not to speak of the fashion in which the Insurance Commissioner, Mr. Thompson, is spunking up to the stock fire and storm insurance companies, in the matter of the \$15,000,000 refund.

Then the Governor heard rumors of a still being operated on a State prison farm. Instead of trying to hush the matter up he called for a Federal investigation, and got it. Evidence was turned up. The Prison Board, instead of removing some minor job holder as has happened in somewhat similar episodes in State history, fired the superintendent and guard captain without delay.

Whether these secondary State officers are inspired by their chieftain or have that "or else" feeling is immaterial. Henry S. Caulfield is no miracle man. He is merely showing what a good man can do for good government.

1929 will go into the books as the Municipal Opera's stormiest season.

HUNTING THE FOX IN CALDWELL COUNTY.

Everybody has a good time at the annual Caldwell County (Mo.) fox hunt—even the fox. That shrewd little quadruped is chased merrily up hill and down dale by the dogs, but one of the rules of the game is that it must not be killed. Then perhaps there couldn't be a fox hunt next year, and the four-day hunt last week was the nineteenth. Nothing so old-fashioned as red coats or jumping horses enters this pastoral affair, either. The hunters follow the trail in autos, then stop and listen to the baying of their dogs.

Instead of the traditional trappings of the chase, there are modern improvements: a merry-go-round and a ferris wheel, for instance. The young folks put on home talent plays in the big tent at Otto's grove, near Kingston. Then there are band concerts, picnic dinners and family reunions. Fox hunters work greater havoc on chicken lots than the fox ever did, for it takes a lot of drumsticks to feed a four-day picnic. Now that it is over, Br'er Fox has gone into retirement for another year, when he will flit his brush under the dogs' noses again while the merry-go-round tootles in the distance.

At times it almost seems as if Mabel were tempted to kiss prohibition good-bye.



"THAT'S NO GOOD, THAT'S THE ICE BOOK!"

Springs of the Ozarks

In Missouri and Arkansas are many large and beautiful springs which are one of the glories of this old mountain range; the largest is Big Spring in Carter County, Mo., with a maximum flow of 543,000,000 gallons per day.

By H. A. Buehler, State Geologist, in a report of the Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines.

THE Ozarks are noted for their many large and beautiful springs. Some of them are among the largest in the United States, and are really small rivers in themselves. The clear, cold and sparkling water comes up through the rocks from unknown depths and in never-ending streams. Many of the springs are in wooded valleys at the base of high rocky cliffs. The surrounding landscapes are rugged and picturesque. The fine quality of the water both for drinking and for propagating fish life and the beauty of the surrounding scenery are important factors in making of this region such an attractive playground. Some of these springs are now quite inaccessible and are, therefore, not well known; however, upon completion of the State highway system and the improvement of the local country roads, they will be easier to reach and many more people will visit them.

Contrary to a common opinion, the flow of the springs is not constant. It is usually greatest during the spring months and smallest during the late summer or fall, in accordance with the distribution of the rainfall. For this reason a single measurement does not indicate the range in the flow of a spring, but if considered with the record of rainfall during the period it gives some idea of the probable range.

The twelve largest springs: Spring. County. 1. Big Spring. Carter 2. Mammoth. Fulton (Ark.) 3. Greer. Oregon 4. Welch. Shannon 5. Double. Ozark 6. Meramec. Phelps 7. Bennett. Laclede 8. Blue. Shannon 9. Blue. Oregon 10. Alley. Shannon 11. Hahatonka. Camden 12. Montauk. Dent

Big Spring is four miles southeast of Van Buren, Carter County. It issues from the base of a rocky cliff and hill and flows into Current River at a distance of 800 feet. The water is clear and cold. On the lower side of the spring branch is a high, rugged and wooded hill, and on the upper side a pretty valley. The large volume of clear, sparkling water gushing out from the base of the rocky cliff and the picturesque surroundings make this a very beautiful place. The spring is the principal feature of the Big Spring State Park. It can be reached readily by driving from Van Buren and is visited by many tourists. A suitable camping site and some other accommodations are provided.

As the spring issues at only a slight elevation above Current River, it is not directly adapted to the development of water power. However, on account of the large amount of water which it discharges into Current River, its study is important in connection with prospective power developments on the river.

This is the largest spring in the State. So far as can be learned, it is the second largest individual spring in the United States, and is exceeded only by Silver Spring

WASHINGTON DAY BY DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to create a new line in the Pacific Coast, from New York to El Paso, by way of St. Louis, a second line from St. Louis to Tucson, Ariz., and the last leg of the journey to Los Angeles by plane. DeWitt's proposed service had not been completed and the time of inauguration has not been set.

MRS. MARY J. ROWE DIES

Mrs. Mary J. Rowe, who died yesterday morning at 444 Olive street, was 55 years old. She had been suffering for several months. Her husband died July 23 of blood poisoning at Spring Lake, N. J., where they were spending the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe lived at 5773 Cates house. They had no children.

There were suggestions at the funeral that the statue of Frederick the Great be disposed of in like manner, as it was proposed that a suit be made in its honor that it be used to receive donations for work such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the like.

But neither suggestion was followed. The statue was removed without ceremony and quietly stored in the cellar. Plans for its removal it is said several statues of similar size were found under the coat of arms of the state.

HOFFMANN RECEPTION

Aircraft School to Open New Hangar Tomorrow. The Von Hoffmann Aircraft School will hold a public reception and entertainment at Lambert-St. Louis Field tomorrow in connection with the opening of the new hangar for its ground and mechanical school near the southwestern corner of the airport. In the afternoon there will be flying demonstrations of the Zenith Avian airplane, a sport and training ship for which the Von Hoffmann company is local agent.

PERHAPS the four most notable to foreign heroes flank the capitol park—Lafayette Square, the White House. Here, in opposition to the statue of Lafayette, stands the statue of Lafayette, Comte de Rochambeau, commander-in-chief of the French army of alliance during the American revolution, and Baron von Steuben, German patriot.

A short distance away, along Pennsylvania avenue where it detours in the treasury below Fourteenth street, stands the equestrian statue of General William M. Bennett, former director of the National Guard, announced he would enter Republican primaries against Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia for the mayoralty nomination.

At the central edge of Franklin square, it faces Fourteenth street, stands the statue of Commodore John Barry, native of Ireland who fought in the American revolution. The statue is a low-tariff Democrat.

STORAGE OF GRAIN
CHIEF PROBLEM
OF FARM BOARD

Some Time and All Can-
not Be Moved at Once,
Says Chairman.

PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—The storage of grain facilities, which he termed the greatest menace to the American farmer, is the most important problem confronting the Federal Farm Loan Board, said today.

Legge came here on personal business, which he hoped to complete quickly. In order to give his time to farm-relief activities, he returned to Washington tonight.

"Right now," Legge said, "the most important angle to the farm-relief proposition is the finding of means of keeping grain in storage or to find a place of storage. Modern methods have supplied means for the farmer to ship grain immediately after it is cut. It cannot be shipped at the same time, hence the necessity of storage facilities."

Every member of the Federal board, the chairman said, was working with the various problems of agriculture. He said President Hoover appeared well satisfied with the work already accomplished by the board.

CARS ATTORNEYS' ADDRESSING COURT WITH CIGAR IN HAND

Judge Ryan 'Also Forbids Them Holding the Cigar While Talking to Bench.

Circuit Judge O'Neill Ryan yesterday from the bench of the assignment division in the courthouse served notice that he would not tolerate any member of the legal profession addressing him in court with a cigar or hat in his hand. He was prompted to make the ruling when Attorney John V. McAlister came to the court to argue a case to a half-smoked cigar.

The court commanded the attorney to throw the cigar away, but he replied that as he did not have another he would have to keep it. He would reclaim it. Judge Ryan said he would not enter into any discussion on that phase of the case, but he would insist on proper decorum in the bar. The case covered the lawyers who were about to address the court were seen to get rid of smoldering cigars and hang them in their hands.

NEW AIR LINE TO CLEVELAND

Will Be Link in Train-Plane New York-Los Angeles Service.

Announcement of a proposed air line from Cleveland, O., to St. Louis as a link in a new 8-hour train-plane service between New York and Los Angeles was made today by officers of Southwest Air Express, now operating between Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis.

The plan embodies a night journey by train from New York to Cleveland, an air trip to El Paso, Tex., by way of St. Louis, a second night on train to Tucson, Ariz., and the last leg of the journey to Los Angeles by plane. DeWitt's proposed service had not been completed and the time of inauguration has not been set.

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THE INSIDE OF PROHIBITION

By Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt

"Federal Government Can't Police 48 States; Prohibition Cannot be Enforced That Way"

Mrs. Willebrandt Discusses Breakdown of Law in New York and New Jersey and Says Only the People Themselves Can Change the Situation—States Which Co-Operate in Suppressing Liquor Traffic Get Good Results, She Asserts.

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XIII. When States "Secede."
A FORMER prohibition administrator of New York City, Mr. R. Q. Merrick, now prohibition administrator of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina, said in his Durant contest essay that he could put an end to the liquor traffic in his district if he had five times his present force of 80 men. His district embraces 246 counties in three states, and Mr. Merrick said that his force of 80 men could only "scratch the surface."

But Mr. Merrick is wrong in thinking that 400 men or 4000 men sent to his district from Washington could stop the liquor traffic, if co-operation were withheld or obstructive tactics used by State officers and State courts.

The people of America—I agree with the anti-prohibitionists on this—do not want and will not permit an army of officers of the Federal Government to enforce law and order in local communities. Nothing is more contrary or repugnant to the basic principle of our form of government. Monarchies enforce their kings' will by the use of an army under centralized, autocratic control. But democracies do not work that way. Local self-government and law enforcement are the basis of our republic.

The job of the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition is to supplement the work of the State. But where the State authorities are inactive, or worse still, obstructive, the work of the Federal Government is nullified. For instance, a few years ago the attention of the Department of Justice was sought by interested citizens because information had come to them that the New Jersey State police had seized 55 men and a half-million dollars' worth of liquor in that state, the men released by city magistrates on inconsequential bonds of \$500 or less subsequently disappearing from sight. The Federal Government simply cannot be the policeman for 48 states, and prohibition will not and never can be enforced that way.

Explaining New York.
No "super-bureau" at Washington can be more than a makeshift if it causes the field offices, and the states and local communities, to dodge responsibility. It is local opinion and vigilance that will bring about effectiveness in prohibition enforcement, and every other kind of law enforcement, throughout the country.

In New York State, where the Legislature during the administration of Gov. Smith repealed the State liquor enforcement laws, leaving the job solely to the Federal Government, there are between 2000 and 3000 State police, and there are more than 16,000 city police; there are 113 Supreme Court State Judges and 62 county prosecutors. All of these agencies might be enlisted to reduce the crime and lawlessness that flow from disregard of the prohibition law, but they are now and have been inactive as to prohibition since New York State repealed its own enforcement act.

Certainly a few hundred Federal agents and 19 Federal Judges, with four United States attorneys, cannot hope to enforce the prohibition law, with any great degree of success, in a State containing about one-tenth of the Nation's population, with practically no help from the Sheriffs, the policemen, the State prosecuting officers, or the State courts. The metropolitan newspapers, therefore, are entirely correct and truthful in telling their readers of the "wringing wetness" of New York, and other States which have dodged enforcement responsibility, such as Maryland, Montana, Wisconsin, Nevada and New Jersey. But they are all wrong in editorializing using the facts about wetness to prove that "prohibition is unenforceable."

People Alone Responsible.
I do not deny that there is bootlegging on a vast scale in New York City and New York State. Liquor running over the Canadian border has multiplied; places that used to operate secretly and with a certain degree of caution operate openly with bars and brass rails; hundreds of night clubs in Manhattan are just a new form of the old-fashioned saloons that Tammany used to protect—and to use for pay-off stations on election day in times gone by. The night clubs have open bars and yet they can exist only so long as they can keep their licenses from a "liberal" city administration. Of course the law is not being enforced in New York; it is being evaded and nullified.

But the responsibility is not solely that of the President of the United States nor of the



THE most recent portrait of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt. This picture was made last month just before she delivered a radio address in the East.

Attorney-General. It is the responsibility of the people of New York. They get just the same kind of prohibition enforcement that they get of State law enforcement. No one blames the Federal Government for the lack of enforcement in New York of the penalties against murder. Yet notorious gamblers, not subject to Federal jurisdiction, are shot down from time to time, and the number of murders exceeds those of all of England.

There is graft in the sale of intoxicating liquor, prohibited by Federal law—and there is likewise graft in the letting of contracts of sewers, authorized under State laws.

The celebrated night club hostess who joked with the judge and the jury and tried to make her trial into a vaudeville show was not any more contemptuous of the authority of the United States Government than she was of the people of New York State and New York City.

Because the New York newspapers have been giving so much publicity to the "wetness" of the City and State, the situation there has come to be regarded by many honest, law-abiding people as proof of the unenforceability of the prohibition law.

Roosevelt's Opinion.
But let's see what the situation in New York was long before anyone even seriously thought that there might sometime be a national law against the sale of intoxicating liquor. Let's use as a witness a man whose truthfulness and credibility were never questioned. In other words, let us see what Theodore Roosevelt said about the New York liquor situation in 1895, more than a third of a century ago and thirty years before the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. He said:

All of our cities have been shamefully misgoverned in times past, and in New York the misgovernment has been perhaps more flagrant than anywhere else. The most wealthy saloon keepers have possessed so much influence with the city officials that the police have not dared to interfere with them. The politician has been continuously more corrupt and the saloon keeper more defiant of law. Thousands of arrests were made every year, but the worst offender, the big man with the pull, was never arrested while the man of small means was prosecuted without mercy. The city authorities, notably the Police Magistrates, the Police Department, and the District Attorney's office, were in league together and the saloon keeper alternately profited and suffered by their willingness that he should violate the law.

Couldn't the same general statement be made about liquor conditions now under the eighteenth amendment in New York State, and, that being so, can it be truthfully said that the prohibition law is any more unenforceable than State laws?

Now let's turn to the other side of the picture and see what can be done when the State and local communities do what the eighteenth amendment of the United States Constitution contemplates: exercise their concurrent authority to enforce.

In the State of Kansas, which had an effective law of its own for prohibition enforcement long before the eighteenth amendment was adopted, the Federal Government has had comparatively little to do since enactment of the Volstead law. In one year, for instance, we had to handle only 12 liquor cases in the Federal Courts of Kansas. But they were important cases, and the Government won all 12 of them. The cases instituted in Kansas range from few or none some years to 19, which is the highest number, in 1928. Contrast this with the situation in New York State, where the Federal Government has been obliged to prosecute from 600 to 1000 cases a month, and then only scratches the surface. It is not the differ-

The Difference Between New York and Kansas

"OF course the law is not being enforced in New York; it is being evaded and nullified."

But the responsibility is not solely that of the President of the United States nor of the Attorney-General. It is the responsibility of the people of New York. They get just the same kind of prohibition enforcement that they get of State law enforcement. No one blames the Federal Government for the lack of enforcement in New York of the penalties against murder. Yet notorious gamblers, not subject to Federal jurisdiction, are shot down from time to time, and the number of murders exceeds those of all of England.

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ence in the sizes of the two states that counts; it is the difference in the attitude of the local enforcement authorities, largely influenced by the press. The situation, in this aspect, is the same in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York as in hundreds of small towns and cities.

For instance, at Trenton, Fla., we recently secured the conviction of the Mayor, one of the members of the city council, and an ex-constable and deputy sheriff. They were indicted with others for violations of the prohibition act, and upon conviction were sentenced to terms of 15 months and a year and a day in the Federal Penitentiary.

New Kind of License.
In some of the smaller towns in the country, we have found evidence of virtual "licensing" of bootleg establishments by local authorities. The practice at Silverton, Colo., in the mining district, for instance, was to regularly fine those who operated what amounted to open saloons, the fines being used for municipal purposes instead of raising tax rates on the property of the law-abiding citizen! As long as fines were paid regularly, the bootlegging establishments were allowed to continue operations without any interference by the local, municipal authorities.

On the other hand, where the State or city uses its power to curb liquor violations, the results are worth while. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the State Alcohol Permit Board works in close co-operation with the Federal Prohibition Administrator. Applications for Federal permits are referred to the State Board and applications for State permits are referred to the Federal authorities for past records. Violations by permittees are reported to each other. Violators are prosecuted under State and Federal laws. All records, reports, witnesses, and assistance are provided by each to the other in bringing actions to a successful and prompt termination. The language I have used in describing the co-operation is that of the State Board itself in its annual report. The result has been a reduction of almost one-third in the number of permits issued in two years for the handling of alcohol and liquors.

On reports of Federal prohibition agents, a manufacturing company located at Reading, Pa., was deprived by the State Board of its permit to operate a brewery or cereal beverage plant, and its \$10,000 bond forfeited. Injunction proceedings were also brought and the brewery premises padlocked. This was only one of several like cases where the State authorities took action on evidence furnished by Federal prohibition agents.

When Col. S. O. Wynne, Federal Prohibition Administrator for the fifth district, located in Philadelphia, appealed to the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania for aid in the enforcement of prohibition laws, a special State Deputy Attorney-General was assigned to conduct padlock proceedings. On one day 65 cases were instituted by the State Attorney-General, and 52 places involved in these cases were ordered padlocked. Six other

ATTACKS CUMBERLAND RIVER POWER PROJECT

Kentucky Attorney-General Opposes Granting of License—Challenges Governor.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Attorney-General J. W. Cramm of Kentucky filed a brief with the Federal Power Commission yesterday in opposition to the application of the Cumberland River Power Co. to develop power at Cumberland Falls, Ky.

The Attorney-General challenged the legality of the proposed contract between the Cumberland River Power Co., to which it is understood by Power Commission officials the license for the project was to be transferred by the hydroelectric company, a subsidiary of the Insull Interests of Chicago, and the Kentucky Park Commission, of which Gov. Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky is ex-officio chairman.

Declaring that the Park Commission and Gov. Sampson secretly attempted to negotiate the contract which would give the power company title to lands and authority to construct a huge power plant, dam and lake at Cumberland Falls, the brief said this agreement was "illegal and unwise" and against the best interests of the State.

The Attorney-General said he had not been advised that "such a contract was even contemplated or in existence until the newspapers reported that fact following public hearings in Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1928," on the application of the power company for a license from the Federal Power Commission authorizing the project.

The brief charges that the Park Commission was not "empowered to make or enter into a contract such as was attempted to be made with the Cumberland River Power Co.," and points out that its powers are limited "by clear and explicit language of the Legislature to holding and using property for the benefit of the State of Kentucky, and not otherwise."

In the negotiations the Attorney-General said "the conduct of the State Park Commission and Gov. Sampson, its ex-officio chairman, had for reasons best known to them been veiled and hidden in complete secrecy."

Places were restrained and the character of business changed.

How different this is from the situation in New York State. One of the United States District Attorneys in New York has called attention to the fact that the two Federal Judges in the Western District of New York State have sole power to try prohibition cases in a territory of 20,000 square miles, containing 2,000,000 people. Necessarily, therefore, the pressure of work encourages bootlegging, little and big alike, to enter plea of guilty rather than hopelessly congest the court dockets with untold jury cases. It is prohibition that is a failure in New York State, or is it government by the people of New York State that is failing?

What Might Be Done.
I have from time to time—many times—urged that United States Attorneys, Marshals and key men in charge of investigative agencies be called to Washington for some conference at which a definite policy of approach to state and local officials could be worked out. After that, each of the Federal men should go back to his respective district and take the initiative in approaching Governors, State Attorneys-General, Mayors, Chiefs of Police and try to work out a scheme of co-ordination and exchange of information where authorities overlap. This will enable the Federal Government to turn back to the state the responsibility for prosecution of many minor offenses that now congest Federal dockets. On the other hand, the state courts and local officials would be able to receive help from the Federal Government in dealing with criminals where their operations are of extended or politically entrenched nature.

Such co-operation can be secured even in states which are considered "wet." For instance, Maryland has no State prohibition law and has never even ratified the eighteenth amendment. But Maryland does have a high degree of county government, and practically all of the counties of Maryland, outside the one where the city of Baltimore is located, have local option statutes. When the prohibition administrators and United States Attorneys have called upon these county officials and worked out a means of sharing responsibilities, the counties have taken over a substantial share of the load. This is also true of many counties in Florida, where, during the long period of time when there was almost a complete breakdown in Federal enforcement, prohibition agents took their cases directly to County Sheriffs and the offenders were tried in the County Courts.

The arm of the Federal Government that is long and strong, but it needs to be reinforced and aided by the numerous arms of the state and municipal government. With all those arms of the law reaching for the lawless, the lawbreaker's chances would be slight indeed. It would be comparatively easy by systematic appeal to obtain local and state co-operation, and would yield rich returns in reduction of lawlessness.

(In her next installment Mrs. Willebrandt will tell the story of the battle with Rum Row.)

Chinese League Delegate Named.
NANKING, China, Aug. 17.—The Nationalist Government today appointed Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, one of the Chinese delegates to the League of Nations.

New York Day by Day

By O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—THE Rising 400 flowers in the Mayfair Club, a midnight supper and dance organization, holding forth every Saturday night, during the theatrical season and whose membership is supposed to include the creme de la creme of theatrical society—the big names. Only those conspicuously identified with the theater are eligible but they may have many visitors among hot polloi as they please. The sessions are held in the Crystal Room of the Ritz and the tariff is \$10 per person. There are about 100 members who come powdered up with their own importance.

They gather immediately after the theater and disperse with the first rattle of the milk can. On the dance floor, visiting yahoos may have a close up of the stellar luminaries they pay eight bucks a seat to see across the footlights. All are on parade.

Stage folk, the most jealous minded on the globe, fraternize with easy familiarity when thrown together. Indeed, they coo, swapping trade lads and gurgling pretty phrases. For those who have followed the theater and know its pettiness, the hypocrisy is grand.

The lesser lights are able at the Mayfair to see Francine Jeffries' new head dress, Regina Wallace's latest frock, Leonore Ulric's half barbaric frizz, Eva La Gallienne's frosty tautness, Dorothy Knapp's kittenish coyness and Leon Errol's gutta percha leg for the once behaving.

Everybody when not dancing or nibbling at water cress salads watches the entrance, for any moment a managerial mogul, such as David Belasco, Flo Ziegfeld, Arthur Hopkins or George White may pop in. And if you want to see show folk put on the lug, watch them around a producer.

The Mayfair is no weekly carousel. People are on their good behavior and want to appear very what, ho. And being adept at acting, they do it with a bang. The Mayfair is as mayfairish as Mayfair itself. No note is asked to do an impromptu bit. They just preen. And their preening is spoken of highly.

S.P.A.T. wearers must be caught young. A manufacturer of spatterdashies—trail this column

and know things—discovers no one takes up spots after 30. As the years roll up, it becomes increasingly difficult to lean over to button them. Fifteen years ago they were seldom seen off Fifth avenue. The hinterland saw them only on the cane sucking dudes in comic weeklies. Today more than 2,000,000 pairs a year are sold in every part of the land.

THERE are sections even in Manhattan where spots inspire a behind-the-hand snigger. This is especially true along the Bowery and Tenth avenue. I have been on these thoroughfares. And I blush so easily.

S.P.A.T.s, unlike the wrist watch, have never quite outgrown the suggestion of foppishness. Yet there are innumerable who are not wearing them as a concession to a fashionable fetish. They are merely more comfortable around the ankles than stiff leather. And you can cling to summer oxfords a bit longer.

I N ultra cafes orchids are displayed pinned to purses and vanity cases. Orchids clash with so many colors when worn as a corsage or pinned to the shoulder. A florist says New York beaux buy \$15,000 worth of orchids daily, the sillies.

T HE newest idiosyncrasy in metropolitan extravagance concerns a fellow who bought an imported closed car solely for the theater. Using it for the first time he discovered there was not enough room for his silk hat. Instead of discarding the hat he bought a new car. And some one ought to buy that bird a new head.

S EVERAL months ago a New Yorker was driving his auto home late in a rain. A taxi overtook him and the driver declared the auto had run over a man a few blocks back. An unconscious man was found in the street and rushed to a hospital where he passed away. The autoist, whose standing is high, had no knowledge of hitting anyone. The taxi driver was never found. And despite the fact the accused was exonerated in court he has become a nervous wreck. (Copyright, 1929.)

PARAMOUNT-WARNER BROS. MOVIE MERGER CONFIRMED

New Film Company Would Have More Than \$188,000,000 Capitalization.

SPECIAL to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Definite information that the Paramount-Lasky Corporation is preparing to take over the Warner Bros. creating a giant with more than \$188,000,000 capitalization, was obtained in Wall street yesterday. This merger has been denied several times by representatives of the companies concerned. Yesterday it was confirmed by one of the most important financial representatives involved in the deal.

According to the report, Harry F. Warner, president of Warner Bros., is to become chairman of the board of the new company, while Adolf Zukor, president of Paramount-Lasky, is to be president and in charge of production. It is reported that auditors are already looking over the Warner properties.

The two companies are among the "big four" in the talking picture industry. Their combined assets would clear the way for the Fox-Metro-Loew merger which is already reported in the final stages of completion.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES LISTED ON BETTS' TICKET

Five Work for Company, and Sixth Is Attorney for Street Car Men's Union.

The group of six nominees on the Board of Directors of the Public Service Savings and Loan Association, supported by Frank Betts, member of the board, are with one exception employees of the company. Betts said today. The sixth man, W. R. Schneider, is attorney for the local Street Car Men's Union. It was informally stated in the Post-Dispatch yesterday that Betts' nominees are not company employees.

Betts, in a circular letter sent to employees of the company seeking their proxies for the annual stockholders' meeting to be held next Friday, charges that Stanley Clarke, president of the company, has dominated the association, although not interested in the employees' welfare. He argues that Clarke's efforts toward a wage reduction indicate a lack of interest in the employees' welfare.

MISSOURI RIVER, CHANGING COURSE, SPARES CORNING, MO.

Now Cuts Away Land on Nebraska Side; Missouri Efforts for U. S. Aid in Long and Strong.

By the Associated Press.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—The Missouri River has spared Corning, Mo., and efforts to obtain Federal aid in combating erosion of the stream were abandoned today.

After an inspection with Major Paul S. Reincke, assistant division engineer at St. Louis, Congressman David W. Hopkins said the Big Muddy had changed its course and is now cutting away land on its Nebraska bank.

The Congressman recently joined citizens of the village in a plea for Federal aid when the river rapidly was eating away its banks and townsmen believed Corning would be washed away.

LEGISLATOR EXONERATED ON U. S. LIQUOR CHARGE

Harry C. Fraechter Discharged When Answered Testimony Owed Liquor and Saloon.

When George Weis, bartender in a saloon at 1825 South Fourteenth street, declared yesterday under oath before United States Commissioner Burke that he was the owner of the saloon and all of the liquor found there by prohibition agents, Aug. 2, charges against State Representative Harry C. Fraechter, arrested with Weis, were dismissed by the Commissioner.

Fraechter was behind the bar at the time and was said by the agents to be the proprietor of the place. Weis was held for the trial of the Court. Charges against Paul Bachner also were dismissed.

HARRY C. JACOBS PROMOTED TO CHIEF BOILER INSPECTOR

Succeeds Both George Reno and Robert Gordon, Who Resigned After Indictment.

Harry C. Jacobs, formerly deputy chief boiler and elevator inspector, was given a temporary appointment yesterday to serve as chief boiler and elevator inspector under Director of Public Safety Steininger.

His duties will embrace those formerly handled by George Reno, whom he succeeds, and Robert Gordon, former smoke commissioner, who resigned following their indictment on charges relating to Gordon's operation of a private school for applicants for stationary engineers' licenses.

Jacobs has been a city employee for 20 years. His salary, which has been \$2400 a year, will be \$3000 in his new position.

ESPERANTO USED IN WELCOME

By the Associated Press.
DRESDEN, Aug. 17.—Esperanto, once famous so-called Universal language experiment, was used along with English and French by Mayor Buehner in greeting international advertising delegates who have begun their tour of Germany.

Each address was translated by an interpreter into Esperanto.

Once-Famous Beauty in Court

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Florence Mayers, 64 years old, once a stage beauty who posed for Howard Chandler Christy, whose name was in big letters along Broadway in the 80's, appeared in special sessions court yesterday for sentence for possessing narcotics. Probation officer learned she was the former Florence Alt. She is the widow of William Mayers, owner of the Mayers Steamboat Excursion Line which included the Gen. Slocum, in which more than 1000 women and children lost their lives when the vessel burned above Hell Gate 25 years ago. The former actress was committed to Bellevue Hospital for a week's observation and treatment.

Vacation for Ambassador Morrow

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17.—United States Ambassador Dwight Morrow will leave today with Mrs. Morrow and other members of his family for a vacation in the United States, the first of any extent since he assumed his post here. He will go directly to Englewood, N. J., and from there to Washington. After a few days in Washington he will go to North Haven, Me., for the month of September.

STORAGE OF GRAIN CHIEF PROBLEM OF FARM BOARD

Market Wheat at Low Time and All Cane Be Moved at Once, Says Chairman.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—The storage of grain is the chief problem of the American farmer, is the statement of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which is the chairman of the board, said today.

Some came here on personal business, which he hoped to conclude quickly, in order to give his time to farm-related activities. He returned to Washington

last night. "Right now," Legge said, "the important angle to this farm problem is the finding of some means of keeping grain in storage until it can be moved to market. The farmer to ship grain must immediately after it is cut, cannot be shipped at the same time, hence the necessity of storage facilities."

Every member of the Federal board, the chairman said, was working with the various problems confronting agriculture. He said President Hoover appeared fully satisfied with the work already accomplished by the board.

COURT WITH CIGAR IN HAND

Judge Ryan Also Forbids Them Holding Their Hats While Talking to Bench.

Circuit Judge O'Neill Ryan yesterday from the bench of the court division in the courthouse served notice that he would not tolerate any member of the bar, or any person, in the courtroom with a cigar or hat in his hand. He was prompted to make the ruling when Attorney John V. Ryan came to make an argument, and clinging to a half-smoked cigar.

The court commanded the attorney to throw the cigar away, but he replied that as he did not have another he would leave it where he would reclaim it. Judge Ryan said he would not enter into any discussion that phase of the case, but would insist on proper decorum in the bar. Taking the cue, several of the lawyers who were about to address the court were seen to get rid of smoldering cigars and hang up their hats.

NEW AIR LINE TO CLEVELAND

Will Be Link in Train-Plane New York-Los Angeles Service.

Announcement of a proposed air line from Cleveland, O., to St. Louis, Mo., by way of St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., was made yesterday by officials of Southwest Air Express, now operating between Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis.

The plan embodies a night journey by train from New York to Cleveland, an air trip to St. Paul, by way of St. Louis, a second night journey to Chicago, and a third day journey to Los Angeles by plane. Details of the proposed service have not been completed and the time of inauguration has not been set.

MRS. MARY J. ROWE DIES

Funeral Will Be Held Tomorrow; Deceased Succumbed 3 Weeks Ago. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Jefferson Rowe, who died yesterday afternoon at her home, 1440 Olive street, will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the residence of her son, Mr. J. M. Rowe, at 1440 Olive street.

Mrs. Rowe, who was 55 years old, died of heart disease with which she had been suffering for several months. Her husband died July 28 of blood poisoning. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rowe.

HOFFMANN RECEPTION

School to Open New Hangar Tomorrow.

The Von Hoffmann Aircraft School will hold a public reception tomorrow at Lambert-St. Louis Field to inaugurate its new hangar for its ground and mechanical school near the southwestern corner of the airport.

ENTER NEW YORK RACE

W. Bennett, Candidate for Mayor, Would Close Speeches.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—New York's speakerless, which have been estimated to number 36,000, promised to become an issue in the city's mayoralty election. William M. Bennett, former State senator, announced he would enter the Republican primaries against Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia for the mayoralty nomination. He would not run on the issue of medicine, Dr. Bennett said, but would make no campaign speeches

SLIGHT DECREASE REPORTED
IN EMPLOYMENT LAST MONTH

Decline 0.2 Per Cent Compared to June, U. S. Labor Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Employment in manufacturing industries of the United States decreased 0.2 per cent in July, compared with June, but was 6.5 per cent higher than in July, 1928.

This was announced today by the Department of Labor, which said the manufacturing industry's

decline from June was the smallest for any July since the monthly employment report was begun in 1922. A general decline of two-tenths of one per cent was reported.

Payroll totals for manufacturing industries fell 4.5 per cent from the June figure, but were 7.7 per cent higher than in July, 1928.

In manufacturing industries, it was explained, July is the month for taking inventories and making repairs, and the payroll totals were reduced by suspension of activity on the fourth of July, the holiday extending in many companies over the following week-end.



"Miss Jones, Here's a Want Ad of a Business Man Who Is Interested in Opening a Branch Office."

He was a man with wide experience and executive ability—a man who knew how to handle a branch and make it profitable, according to his advertisement in the Post-Dispatch Classified Columns.

"We can use another good man. Tell him to call and see me—sometime tomorrow."

So the man was called, a new contract was made with a St. Louis manufacturer, a new sales field opened.

There was the business man who read the want ads.

There was the business man who used them.

Each profited—as many others profit in meeting through the Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

Readers of the Post-Dispatch Classified pages are presented a far greater selection of want ad offers than appears in all the other St. Louis newspapers combined!



Clipping Coupons Gives Great Inspiration

Those who have saved and invested wisely in safe bonds acquire even further inspiration to save when they clip their coupons.

Safe bonds are ideal investments for savers. Interest coupons, usually payable semi-annually, may be cashed, the money deposited, allowed to accumulate in a savings account with interest and thus be constantly "at work."

Those who have idle surplus funds and desire to purchase bonds may obtain information from any of the investment houses, banks, trust companies or real estate agencies which advertise in the Post-Dispatch.

The financial pages of the Post-Dispatch give today's financial news today—completely and accurately.

THE STOCK MARKET FINAL of the Daily Post-Dispatch Gives "Today's Financial News Today"

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH, FIFTH HURT

Three Sisters Among Victims of Fire—Father Injured Rescuing Daughter.

By the Associated Press.

MONROE, N. H., Aug. 17.—Four children, three of them under five years of age, were burned to death here last night, a fifth, 5 years old, and sister of three of the others and daughter of Marshall French, truck driver, and the father, was in serious condition due to burns.

The father carried Esther from the burning frame house on the outskirts of the city, but collapsed and was found by the roadside with his clothing burned from his body.

The victims are: George, Marshall Jr., and Charles French, and George Mercer, 14, son of Edward Mercer, who was at the French home to care for the children. Mrs. French had been away and returned just after the tragedy. French has been unconscious since the fire and authorities have been unable to learn how it started and whether French was home at the time.

Fatally Injured by Mower. KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 17.—Raymond Donald, 18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Adair Moore of near Downing, died at a hospital here Thursday as result of a mowing machine. The accident occurred yesterday afternoon while the father was cutting weeds. The child wandered into the weed patch and was not seen by Moore. His legs were severed between the ankles and knees. An attempt was made to replace the feet, but the child died from loss of blood.

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Industrial and Financial Briefs

total, and a reduction of 41 from number two weeks ago, R. G. Dun & reports. The number of failures for corresponding week last year was 404.

BY SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

500 a year ago and 300,510,000 two years ago

Year	Stocks and Bonds	Real Estate	Other Assets	Total Assets
1900	100	100	100	300
1901	100	100	100	300
1902	100	100	100	300
1903	100	100	100	300
1904	100	100	100	300
1905	100	100	100	300
1906	100	100	100	300
1907	100	100	100	300
1908	100	100	100	300
1909	100	100	100	300
1910	100	100	100	300
1911	100	100	100	300
1912	100	100	100	300
1913	100	100	100	300
1914	100	100	100	300
1915	100	100	100	300
1916	100	100	100	300
1917	100	100	100	300
1918	100	100	100	300
1919	100	100	100	300
1920	100	100	100	300
1921	100	100	100	300
1922	100	100	100	300
1923	100	100	100	300
1924	100	100	100	300
1925	100	100	100	300
1926	100	100	100	300
1927	100	100	100	300
1928	100	100	100	300
1929	100	100	100	300
1930	100	100	100	300
1931	100	100	100	300
1932	100	100	100	300
1933	100	100	100	300
1934	100	100	100	300
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1941	100	100	100	300
1942	100	100	100	300
1943	100	100	100	300
1944	100	100	100	300
1945	100	100	100	300
1946	100	100	100	300
1947	100	100	100	300
1948	100	100	100	300
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1961	100	100	100	300
1962	100	100	100	300
1963	100	100	100	300
1964	100	100	100	300
1965	100	100	100	300
1966	100	100	100	300
1967	100	100	100	300
1968	100	100	100	300
1969	100	100	100	300
1970	100	100	100	300
1971	100	100	100	300
1972	100	100	100	300
1973	100	100	100	300
1974	100	100	100	300
1975	100	100	100	300

104	49%	Am	Br	Bov	pf 7	x30	83	83	83
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34%	11	Am Sugar Ref 5	1	25	25	25
32%	17	Am Tel & Cable 5	1	25	25	25

Aviation Corp . . .	14	19 1/2	19	19
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37%	31	By-Prod Coke 3b	4	32%	32½	3
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207	121 1/2	Col. Carbon	4 3/4 b	2187	185	18
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25 3/4	19 1/2	Cougoleum Naira	17	23 3/4	23 1/2
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69%	42%	DaVison Chemical	6	49%	48%	49%	+	10
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1 1/2	12 1/2	33 1/2	Fisk Rubber 1st pf	x40	36	33 3/8	33 3/8	2 1/2
9 1/2	82 1/2	33	Fisk Rub 1st pf cvt	x40	36	33 3/8	33 3/8	4

[illegible]

.....	93 1/4	75 1/4	Hudson Mot Car 5	5	83	82 1/4	82 3/4	—	1
.....	93 1/4	75 1/4	Hudson Mot Car 5	5	83	82 1/4	82 3/4	—	1
.....	93 1/4	75 1/4	Hudson Mot Car 5	5	83	82 1/4	82 3/4	—	1

104%	77	Kenn Copper 5	63	87½	86%	86%	+
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-	1/4	1 57 1/4	45 3/4	Kresge S S 1.60 ..	1	47	46 1/4	47	+
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04	66%	Marmion Motor 4 ..	11	80%	79%	79%	+	3%	33%
	66%	Marmion Motor 4 ..	5	59%	59	59	+	1%	19%

18%	81%	Nash Motors & ...	4	86%	86%	86%	—	7%	157%
41%	28%	Nat Acme stp 1 1/2	13	36%	36	36 1/2	—	1%	157%

78 1/2	53 3/4	Pacifi Gas&Elec 2..	17	76 7/8	76 3/8	76 3/4	+	3/4	85
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65%	50%	Prairie Oil & Gas	8	55 7/8	58 7/8	60 7/8	—	1 1/2	55
61 7/8%	53%	Prairie P Line 4b	34	63 1/2	63	63 1/8	—	1/8	19 1/2

41 1/2	16 3/4	Schulte Ret Stores	3	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	1 1/2
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10 1/4	4	Seneca Copper	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	1/2	1926
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lowest and closing price

(Stocks and Annual)

1/2 Sterling Sec 'A'	8	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	LatAm	3	56	10	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
1/2 Sterling Sec pf 1.20	6	15	15	15	LatinPow	3	30	1	115	115	115

Union Tank Car Co.	1	137	137	137		Cal Ed 5 51	8.90%	90%	90%
United Aircraft Corp.	27	135	133	135	+1	Cal Ed 5 52	10.100%	100%	100%

STOCKS.			
Vadeco C pf 7 ..	1	69	69
Meadlum Corp 4b	3	81	80 1/2

5% Wilson & Co	1	6%	6%	6%	+	Art Nat Gas A	48	10%	10%	10%
	2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	Amo H Int	5	11%	11%	11%

Maximum	Minimum
20A	11.5
20A	11.5

..... Mar 32,160,000

RACING RESULTS

TOMORROW'S ENTRIES, SELECTIONS AND WORKOUTS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—After winning the mile and a quarter race for eight-year-olds yesterday, the Century Boat Club of St. Louis was second in the standings and was determined to better its score in the senior events of the Central States Regatta, which are to be contested this afternoon.

The South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., scored the most points in the junior events yesterday with 97, while the Century club had 45. Other scores were: Detroit Boat Club, 37; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, 9; Lincoln Boat Club, Chicago, 6; Wyandotte Boat Club, Wyandotte, 6; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., 6; and St. Catherine's Rowing Club, Ontario, 6.

Country Boat Club's eighth, with Robert Ruedi as coxswain, carried off the title, defeating the shells of five other cities, in the ordinary time of 6:15. This time was ordinary because the boys were forced to pull against a stiff southeast wind that blew directly down the course. St. Louis placed in two other events. G. Dahlgren and A. Kreuder, of Western, finished third in the doubles and Kreuder was second in the singles. The other event in which St. Louis had entered was the junior four-oar shell. The Mount City oarsmen withdrew from this, however, and the South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., the only other entrant, rowed the one and one-quarter miles in 7:35 to gain the points.

Quincy is Whole Show. Quincy was about the whole show yesterday for it had the only crew in the junior barge event and its No. 2, supposed to be the weakest, won the race handily in 4:32. The distance was three-quarters of a mile.

South Side Club of Quincy copied the half mile dash for junior fours and likewise the junior doubles. Don Marinette of the Detroit Boat Club won the junior singles, with Adolph Kreuder of Western B. C. St. Louis, second. Aside from the stiff wind, the day was ideal and more than 10,000 persons lined the banks of the Detroit River to view the events. Today it is expected that more than three times this number will attend the senior races.

In the six-oared barge competition, the No. 2 crew of Quincy had things its own way from the start, taking the lead immediately and gradually lengthening it each quarter. The junior singles sculls was as pretty an event as one could wish to see. There were four entries, and the ship and tuck over the first quarter of a mile when Don Marinette of Detroit pulled into a half length lead over Adolph Kreuder of Western. Roy Husong of Quincy and Jim Travis of Detroit Boat Club fell back a half length behind Kreuder. At the three-quarter Husong speeded up and took second spot away from Kreuder but could not press Marinette.

Kreuder Makes a Bid. From that juncture on it was a race between the St. Louis and Quincy scullers. Kreuder sprinted the last eighth to regain second place and held it by a half length over the Quincy lad and was so near three lengths behind Marinette. The other Detroit entrant was well in the rear.

The junior doubles was given and taken off between Quincy and Detroit and St. Louis pairs. They were abreast at the first quarter where one of the two Quincy pairs entered dropped out. All were even as they passed the half-mile buoy and then Detroit and Marinette of Detroit forged ahead by a quarter length. Dahlgren and Kreuder speeded up a bit to head Wags and Gibbs of Quincy only to fall back at the mile.

As they neared the finish line the Quincy boys stepped up their stroke and pulled away from their opponents. The Detroiters finished a length and a half to the lead, while the St. Louis duo was only inches behind Detroit.

Summaries: JUNIOR SIX-OAR BARGE.—Three-quarters of a mile.—Detroit Boat Club, 4:32; Quincy, 4:35; Western Rowing Club, 4:38; St. Louis, 4:40; Detroit Boat Club, 4:42; Quincy, 4:45; Western Rowing Club, 4:48; St. Louis, 4:50; Detroit Boat Club, 4:52; Quincy, 4:55; Western Rowing Club, 4:58; St. Louis, 5:00; Detroit Boat Club, 5:02; Quincy, 5:05; Western Rowing Club, 5:08; St. Louis, 5:10; Detroit Boat Club, 5:12; Quincy, 5:15; Western Rowing Club, 5:18; St. Louis, 5:20; Detroit Boat Club, 5:22; Quincy, 5:25; Western Rowing Club, 5:28; St. Louis, 5:30; Detroit Boat Club, 5:32; Quincy, 5:35; Western Rowing Club, 5:38; St. Louis, 5:40; Detroit Boat Club, 5:42; Quincy, 5:45; Western Rowing Club, 5:48; St. Louis, 5:50; Detroit Boat Club, 5:52; Quincy, 5:55; Western Rowing Club, 5:58; St. Louis, 6:00; Detroit Boat Club, 6:02; Quincy, 6:05; Western Rowing Club, 6:08; St. Louis, 6:10; Detroit Boat Club, 6:12; Quincy, 6:15; Western Rowing Club, 6:18; St. Louis, 6:20; Detroit Boat Club, 6:22; Quincy, 6:25; 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U. S. TROOPS ORDERED TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

War Department Gives Aid in Losing Struggle in the Pacific Northwest.

By the Associated Press. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—Federal troops were ordered today to go to the aid of an army of 2,000 forest fire fighters who have been waging a losing fight against the widespread flames devastating the forests of the Pacific Northwest States for several weeks.

As the result of appeals to the War Department, Major-General John L. Hines, commanding officer of the Ninth Army Corps Area, instructed the commanding officer at Fort Lewis, Wash., to give such aid as possible to Federal Forest Supervisor C. M. Granger at Portland, Ore.

If all available Federal troops in Washington State were called out, the fire fighting army would be augmented by about 4,000 men.

Granger announced that he would visit the ravaged district in the Chehalis Forest of Washington and call for Federal assistance there if the situation warranted.

Meanwhile, fear was expressed here that two men had been trapped in the Chehalis fire and burned to death.

Douglas C. Ingram, Federal Grading Inspector from Portland, and Ernestine St. Louis, of Chehalis, apparently were caught between two lines of fire in the Chehalis National Forest. A change of wind caused the two lines of fire to meet. Surrounding fires made it difficult for searching parties.

If the two men have perished, it will bring the number of fatalities among the fire fighters to six in 10 days. An unnamed Doublinor also was reported burned to death on the Canadian side of the Colville Forest yesterday. Three men were injured in Idaho and Montana.

More than 50,000 acres had been burned over in Chehalis, Okanogan and Ferry Counties of Washington. The blaze in the Chehalis National Forest alone has covered 18,000 acres.

Forestry officers at Nelson, B. C., announced that 1,000 men were fighting conflagrations in the southern interior of British Columbia. A total of 160 fires were burning in that province, 52 of them being new ones.

Two fires which resisted the efforts of fighters advanced in the Selway Forest of Idaho, the Bald Mountain fire covering about 9,000 acres and the Old Man Creek blaze 15,000 acres. Two hundred more men, bringing the total sent out since July 20, to 16,000 were dispatched from Spokane to the fire front.

Crossing the Idaho line into the Salmon River country, the Bitter Root blaze leaped from Montana into rich stands of timber in the neighboring state. The Sand Point and Bonner's Ferry fires were quiet.

INTERIOR DECORATOR'S FOUR WIVES APPEAR AGAINST HIM

Samuel Bagun Pleads Guilty to Bigamy Charges When They Describe Marriages.

By the Associated Press. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Samuel Bagun, 35, interior decorator of Cleveland, O., yesterday pleaded guilty to bigamy charges after hearing three of his four wives list his marital ventures in Police Court. Sentence was deferred pending trial of another indictment charging him with larceny of a diamond ring from his latest mother-in-law.

Bagun, also known as Burg and Berger, was arrested in New York as he was about to take his fifth wife, police said. Bagun smiled in Police Court as three of his wives told Magistrate Oswald of their romances. Wife No. 1, known as Mrs. Stella Berger, was the only one not present. Bagun was said to have married her in Denver, Colo., in May, 1915.

Wife No. 2, Mrs. Gertrude Bedford Berger of New York, told the court she married Bagun Oct. 11, 1925, in Los Angeles. She said he left her before their child was born. Mrs. Rose Katz of Washington, D. C., said she married Bagun in Baltimore in December, 1927. Mrs. Beatrice Kuntz Berger of Philadelphia said she was wife No. 4 and married Bagun in this city on May 2, 1928. Mrs. Beadie Kuntz, mother of Beatrice, charged Bagun with larceny of her diamond ring valued at \$1000.

CHURCH TRUSTEE CONFESSES

HOLDING UP BANK IN DISGUISE Rhode Island Man Who Returned to Depository After Replacing False Machine.

By the Associated Press. SLATESVILLE, R. I., Aug. 17.—Confidence in his ability to use theatrical make-up led Carl G. Hockett, a leading citizen of Uxbridge, Mass., who held up the First National Bank of Smithfield at Slatesville Thursday, to return to the bank after driving five miles for collision to replace his false mustache.

But this confidence dwindled rapidly as evidence piled up against him, and he finally confessed the robbery. The insurance agent, church trustee and civic booster carried attorneys who had entered not guilty pleas for him. "The plea is guilty," he said when arraigned on charges of robbery and assault.

Desperation for ready money to meet his bills, unpaid premiums to his insurance companies and notes due, said to amount in all to \$1700, led the 39-year-old business man and father of two children to commit the robbery, he confessed. He took about \$1500 from the bank.

SECOND ARSON AND DELIVERY PLOT IN KANSAS REFORMATORY

Plan Foiled When Officers at Hutchinson Discover Oil-Soaked Clothing.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 17.—A plot to burn the reformatory and make a wholesale prison break was disclosed here yesterday by officers. It is the second plot frustrated within two months and as a result Arthur J. Erickson, superintendent, has added a machine gun to the reformatory guard equipment and ordered officers to hold rifle and revolver practice every Saturday.

The plot disclosed yesterday was discovered last Sunday when smoke was seen coming from the tailor shop windows. Officers quickly extinguished the fire and began an investigation. They found a pile of oil-soaked clothing and bedding in the shop, a can of oil under the bed, a can of oil in a storeroom and oil-soaked clothing and a can of oil in the reformatory chapel.

The plotters had selected 6 o'clock Sunday evening, when no one would be in the store or shop and the guards would be changing shifts.

JACKSON BARNETT'S WIFE SEEKS TO RETAIN \$200,000

In Reply to Court Action She Says Wealthy Indian Proposed to Her.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Denial of charges brought in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Elmer S. Bailey, as next friend of Jackson Barnett, wealthy Indian, to recover \$200,000 in Liberty bonds held by a Washington bank is made in the answer filed by Anna Laura Barnett, wife of the Indian, and her daughter, Maxine Sturgess.

The Federal Government has intervened in the suit claiming the fund as belonging to a ward of the Government.

The defendants deny in their answer that Barnett was of unsound mind at the time of his marriage. Mrs. Barnett claims that both voluntarily entered into the marital contract. She also denied that she had married the Indian to obtain control of his property or that she had any intention of kidnapping him.

She claims the \$200,000 trust fund was agreed to at a conference with Government officials.

FORMER ARKANSAS OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR BONDSMEN

W. B. Burton to Be Returned on Charge He Embezzled \$9900 of Clay County Funds.

William B. Burton, former treasurer of Clay County, Ark., indicted at Piggott, Ark., last January on charges of embezzling \$9900 of county funds, was arrested last night at his new home, 705 West Big Bend road, St. Louis County, on complaint of his bondsmen and will be returned to Arkansas.

Sheriff George A. McNeil of Piggott is coming here to take Burton back. Burton denied he intended forfeiting his bond. He said he had appeared once in court and understood the case against him had been continued until next January.

Burton admitted gambling away approximately \$10,000 of the county's money, but said he had assigned property more than sufficient to offset the loss.

CONAN DOYLE PREDICTS USE OF CLAIRVOYANT AS DETECTIVE

Says He Will Be Regular Member of Force and "Sense" Course on Articles Used in Crime.

Copyright, 1929, by the Press and Publishing Publishing Co., The New York World and Post-Dispatch. LONDON, Aug. 17.—The police station of the future will have a clairvoyant on the staff, the detective department, prophesied Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, spiritualist and creator of "Sherlock Holmes."

He said the day would come when a criminal would have to destroy all things used in the commission of a crime or a clairvoyant would "sense" the crime on the article and hand it over to the detectives.

FORMER SENATOR LOCHER DIES

Ohio Democratic Leader Succumbs After Operation.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—Cyrus Locher, former United States Senator and leader in Ohio Democratic politics, died at St. Luke's Hospital early this morning of complications following an operation for gall stones. He was 51 years old. The operation was performed Sunday. Four blood transfusions were made afterward.

The former Senator served two terms as County Prosecutor in Cleveland, and as a supporter of Governor Governor A. V. Dohoney, he received an appointment as State Director of Commerce in 1922, remaining in office until 1925 when Dohoney appointed him United States Senator to fill the place of the late Senator Frank B. Willis. He later was defeated for nomination for the office.

AIRPLANE BRINGS ORCHESTRA

"Royal Canadians" Come From Kansas City in Hour, 45 Minutes. Guy Lombardo and his "Royal Canadiana," radio orchestra, who begin an engagement at the St. Louis Theater today, arrived at Lambert-St. Louis field in a trim motor airplane this morning from Kansas City, Mo.

The 10 musicians made the trip in a chartered plane of the Universal Aviation Corporation in an hour and 45 minutes, aided by a tail wind.

FOUR HOMES ROBBED, \$136 IN CASH TAKEN

Thieves Also Get Jewelry Worth \$1335—Salesman and Clocks Missing.

While Mrs. Herman Sparbur, 1482 Blackstone avenue, the wife of a jeweler, sat on the front porch of her home at 8:30 p. m. yesterday a burglar rifled a rear room and escaped with \$93 cash, jewelry valued at \$385 and a box of candy. Mrs. Catherine McGrath sat reading in the living room, her apartment at 814 Clara avenue last night and failed to investigate a noise in the bedroom until later, when she found that her purse containing \$8 and a mortgage had been stolen.

Burglars obtained \$600 worth of jewelry and \$35 cash from the home of Mrs. L. J. Bergs, 3359 Russell boulevard yesterday. Mrs. Lottie Meyer, 5743 Theodosia avenue, reported that burglars entered her home yesterday and stole jewelry worth \$250.

Police have been asked to search for a new salesman, who disappeared with nine electric clocks valued at \$250 belonging to the Electric Specialty Co., 4820 Delmar boulevard.

413 NEW CORPORATIONS BEGAN IN ST. LOUIS IN SIX MONTHS

Capital Increase of \$37,869,640, According to Report by Recorder of Deeds.

In the six-month period ending June 30, Recorder of Deeds Tamme announced yesterday, 413 new corporations began business in St. Louis with an aggregate capital stock of \$24,648,440.35.

During the same time, 83 St. Louis corporations increased their capital by a total of \$13,221,200. The combined new capital of these two groups amounted to \$37,869,640.35, for 496 companies.

However, in the same period 22 corporations reduced their capital by the sum of \$3,819,100.

Seeks to Annul Marriage.

Suit to annul her marriage to Clement C. Turner, who lives at 1502 Dorchester, Y. M. C. A., was filed in Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Ray Turner, 17 years old. They were married June 3 last at St. Charles but Mrs. Turner now declares that because of her youth and inexperience she did not have the proper conception of a marriage contract.

NEW COLISEUM POOL

Washington-Jefferson-Locust THE WORLD'S BIGGEST, FINEST, AND MOST SANITARY POOL. SALT WATER. Expert Swimming Instruction.

Fireproof—European Plan

200 outside rooms, each with bath or shower. St. Louis' leading residential and transient hotel. Newly redecorated.

All Olive Street Cars and Busses Pass Our Door.

NEW PLAZA HOTEL

Olive-Loct-Lindell at 33d St. 100 Rooms. One or Two Persons. \$10.50 Per Week. With Private Bath. One or Two Persons. \$10.50 Per Week.

DINE and DANCE Where It Is Really COOL!!

PETE CORONA—AND HIS Vagabond Rhythm Boys

NO COVER CHARGE

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, \$1.25

Also a LA CARTA SERVICE AT ALL TIMES

DANCING—12 Noon to 1:30—6 P. M. to 8 P. M.—10 P. M. Till Closing

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BODY OF BRIDE, MISSING ON HONEYMOON, FOUND

Chicago Woman, With Fractured Skull, Taken From Water—Husband Sought.

By the Associated Press. BARABOO, Wis., Aug. 17.—An engraved wrist watch today was thought to solve the question whether the death of Mrs. James Parillo, 21-year-old Chicago bride, was an accident or a murder.

The initials "N. P. to P. M." on the watch worn by the woman when her body was recovered from Devil's Lake yesterday, led Sheriff E. C. Mueller to suppose that she may not have drowned accidentally, while on her honeymoon, but that she may have been slain by a former suitor.

Her maiden name was Phyllis Moerline. The Sheriff is of the opinion that "N. P." may be the initials of a former suitor. Examination of the body disclosed that the woman's skull had been fractured and her body bruised.

Meanwhile, authorities continued their search for the husband. The two, on their honeymoon, registered at a hotel here Aug. 7 and rented a boat the following day.

The boat, half filled with water, was found Aug. 10 with a purse, coat and camera, identified as Mrs. Parillo's, and a shirt said to belong to her husband.

Girl Acts as Blacksmith's Helper.

SATANITA, Kan.—Satanita's village smithy, or his helper, is a girl, Glennis Hill, 19 years old, volunteered to aid when her father, J. A. Hill, couldn't get help in his blacksmith shop. Now, her father says, she's quite proficient.

\$2700 Taken in Bank Holdup.

By the Associated Press. ST. MICHAEL, Minn., Aug. 17.—Two robbers held up the State Bank of St. Michael for more than \$2700 yesterday after locking R. A. Zachman, cashier, in the vault and then made their escape. They dropped \$500 of their loot.

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INSURANCE FIRMS WILL ALTER RECEIPT FORMS

Disclaim Any Intention of Making Partial Refunds Read as Waiver of Claims.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 17.—Representatives of the stock fire insurance companies have notified State Insurance Superintendent J. B. Thompson that the form of receipt they have prepared, to be used in funding excess premiums collected in Missouri since Feb. 1, 1928, was not intended to be a waiver by the policyholders of any claims for refunds back of Nov. 15, 1922, the date of the 10 per cent rate reduction order by the State.

The subscribers' actuarial committee of Chicago, representing all of the companies, sent a telegram to Thompson yesterday stating that the companies were willing to remedy any defect in the receipt form, by entering into a stipulation with the department that the receipts would not serve as a release of claims for refunds back of Feb. 1, 1928.

Thompson on Thursday served notice on the companies that the State would take steps to compel the companies to refund the 10 per cent overcharges back to Nov. 15, 1922, unless the companies made the refunds voluntarily. This applies to 114 companies said to be legally subject to refunds of the entire period of the rate controversy, but not to 37 others said to be subject to refunds back to Feb. 1, 1928.

At the same time Thompson objected to the receipt form being printed by the companies, to cover refunds back to Feb. 1, 1928, which the companies agreed to make in

THREE HURT WHEN AUTO HITS TRAFFIC SIGNAL

Two of Men in Machine Suffer Skull Fractures in Crash at Page and Clara.

Three men were seriously injured at 11 o'clock last night when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into an automatic traffic signal standard at Page boulevard and Clara avenue.

The injured men: Clarence Campbell, 6318 Page boulevard, the driver, fractured skull; Francis Hennessey, 1347 North Kingsland avenue, internal injuries; John Hulhan, 6321A Zilla avenue, fractured skull. All are at city hospital.

Warren Harris, 2902 Arsenal street, and Thomas Calvert, 4014 Gratiot street, suffered head injuries a short time earlier when a

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

ST. LOUIS

GUY LOMBARDO

ALICE MACKENZIE

"Sophomore"

BASEBALL TODAY

Browns vs. Boston

Municipal Opera

Babes in Toyland

Golden Dawn

Today's Photo Play Index

ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO.

Granada

Columbia

Lindell

Grand Florissant

W. E. Lyric

Maplewood

Tivoli

Pageant

Mikado

Aubert

Washington

Ashland

Bremen

Cinderella

Criterion

Embassy

Excelsior

Fairy

Irma

King Bee

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Fiction—Fashions
Household Topics and
Women's Features

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
News Photographs

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929.

PAGE 15



Bobbie Trout, Mrs. Florence Barnes and Margaret Perry, at Santa Monica, Cal., all entered in race to Cleveland next month.
—Associated Press photo

WOMEN PILOTS PREPARING FOR AERIAL DERBY



Mrs. Phoebe F. Omlie, with her plane, "Miss Moline."
—P. & A. photo.

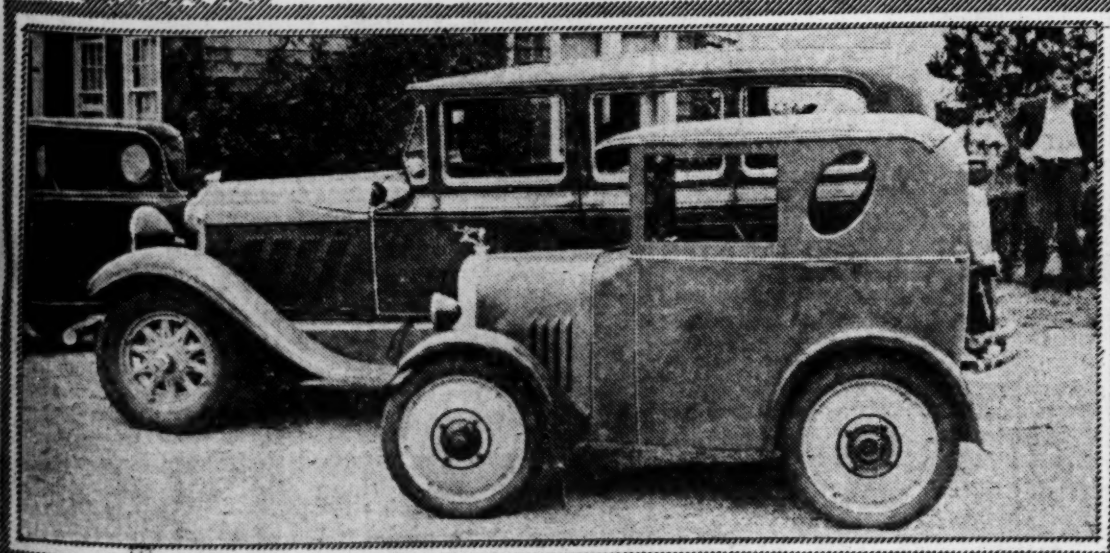
Ruth Elder, at Santa Monica, giving the engine of her plane its daily polish.
—Associated Press photo

ANOTHER ENTRY FOR OCEANIC TITLE



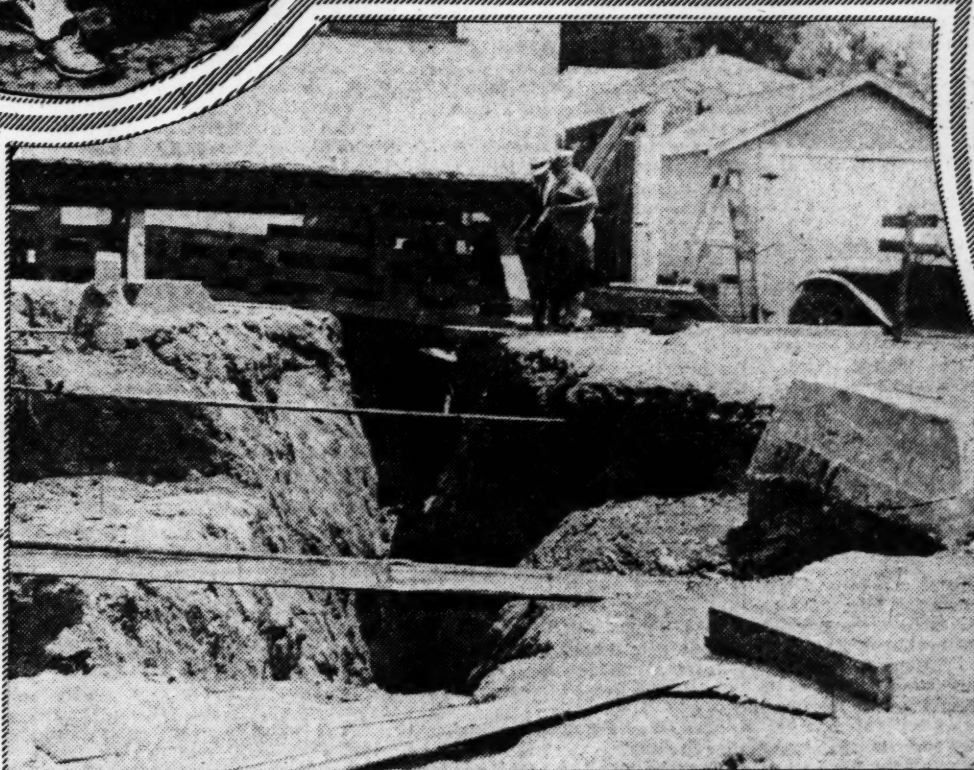
Launching at Belfast, Ireland, of the 27,000-ton motor ship "Britannic," the third White Star liner to be given that name. It will be an all-electric ship and carry 1500 passengers.
—Wide World photo.

THAT \$200 AUTOMOBILE



A comparison of the Martin two-seater with a sedan of ordinary size.
—International photo.

MAKING A NEW ISLAND



A view of the big crack in the earth at Point Firmin, on the coast near Los Angeles, which is widening at the rate of three inches a week and which will, if it continues, separate quite an area from the mainland.
—International photo

ANOTHER PRESIDENT ON VACATION



Von Hindenberg of Germany at a hunting lodge in the Black Forest with a police dog for his daily companion.
—Wide World photo.

ONLY WOMAN JUROR IN SNOOK TRIAL

Mrs. Cassidy of Columbus, Ohio, voted for conviction on the first ballot.
—International photo

IN THE KING'S SET NOW



Gordon Selfridge, the American multi-millionaire storekeeper of London, whose palatial yacht at the Cowes Regatta this year was awarded the mooring berth usually reserved for George V.
—International photo

THE WAY
OF
A WOMAN

By Marguerite M. Marshall.

WOMAN'S PLACE.

ANOTHER tale of male refuge has been invaded by the feminine Crusades—Even man's smoke-shop is no longer sacred!

He can't stop in to buy cut plug, or fags, or a new pipe, without finding himself surrounded by ice cream sodas, whisk brooms, alarm clocks, even face powder.

And by fair—or partly fair, in the weather bureau's phrase—ladies, who are purchasing the same! The only change he can expect is something even more so—Tomorrow's he-man probably will have to buy his tobacco

At a counter where baby pillows, summer furs and sunback bath-tub suits are also dispensed—Swiftly and surely the American cigar store is going, feminine! We have for it the word of A. C. Allen, vice president of the United Cigar Stores.

Who admits that his company's display windows are being turned into traps To catch the feminine shopper: That extra telephone booths are being installed in the store; That the care of the feminine telephone;

That soda fountains and sandwiches are being furnished To tempt feminine appetites; And that all sorts of general merchandise "lines" are being laid down

To lure the lady with money in her purse. Lo, the poor cigar-stand Indian—Even his wooden face would (oh, pardon us) have registered amazement.

Had he survived to see the day! We can remember—and, really, we're not yet in the sere and yellow leaf—When the girl who was so un-lady-like as to smoke cigars

Almost never ventured into a cigar store to buy 'em—She went to a department store or drug store;

Into which her entrance would never compromise her, And where, once in, she could pretend she was buying a birthday present for him!

In the next stage of her development, she sort of sidled and edged her way to the smokes counter—Looking over her shoulder and out of the corner of her eye, to make sure

That no friend of Mother's was looking! For a time, however, she has been perfectly frank, or brazen—(the adjective is according to the age of the person using it)—Not only about smoking cigarettes, but about buying them—

And her patronage of tobacco shops has the natural effect on their astute managers. "Here," said these gentlemen, "is a Potential Market—"

"Here, delivered into our hands, is the Shopping Sex—"

"Let us make it happy, and make more money for ourselves." Or, in Mr. Allen's own words: "I think it is certainly due to the women."

"That we are selling so many different things today." Oh, well, why not?

Women long since invaded the business office, the voting booth, the stock market, the barber shop, the saloon-turned-night-club—Why should any man expect to keep them out of the corner cigar store?

And, as usual, its invasion by women exerts a refining influence! Through the one-time murky atmosphere, whisk brooms and alarm clocks suggest

The neatness and punctuality of home! Men may as well make up their minds to the fact

That, though woman's place was in the home, once, This legend of long ago has been changed to read: "Woman's place is EVERY place—"

"Try and keep her out!" (Copyright, 1929.)

When a hinged top is turned down over a motor driven ironing machine for home laundering the device serves as a table.

Operated by a one-cylinder gasoline engine, an aerial propeller that resembles an electric fan has been invented in Germany for navigating small boats.

Mirrors feature an appliance invented by a physician to enable specialists to examine the upper and lower sides of feet of persons at the same time.

Folded and carried in a knapsack when deflated, a German inventor's rowboat for one person can be inflated for use with a hand pump.

To prevent coins marring glass counters in stores a new change device consists of cup elevated on a frame from which a person obtains them by pressing up a tube on the bottom.

Better Books.

When cleaning the bookcase, dust the leather-bound books with slightly damp cloths to restore some of the oil that has dried out. If the books are not in constant use this is really necessary.

All Quiet on the Western Front

By Erich Maria Remarque

Paul and Kropp, after a long, painful train ride, are deposited in a hospital at Cologne.

CHAPTER XXII.

THESE eight men in our room. Peter, a curly black-haired fellow, has the worst injury—a severe lung wound. Franz Wachter, alongside him, has a shot in the arm which didn't look too bad at first. But the third night he calls out to us, telling us to ring, he thinks he has hemorrhaged.

I ring loudly. The night sister does not come. We have been making rather heavy demands on her during the night, because we have all been freshly bandaged and so have a good deal of pain. One swears his leg placed so, another, a third wants water, a fourth wants her to shake up his pillow—in the end the buxom old body grumbled bad-temperedly and slammed the door. Now do you think it is something of the same sort and so she is not coming.

We wait. Then Franz says: "Ring again." I do so. Still she does not put in an appearance. In our wing there is only one night sister, perhaps she has something to do in one of the other rooms. "Franz, are you quite sure you are bleeding?" I ask. "Otherwise we shall be getting cursed again."

"The bandage is wet. Can't anybody make a light?" That cannot be done, either. The switch is by the door and none of us can stand up. I hold my thumb against the button of the bell until it becomes numb. Perhaps the sister has fallen asleep. They certainly have a great deal to do and are overworked day after day. And added to that is the everlasting praying.

"Should we smash a bottle?" asks Josef Hamacher of the shooting team. "She wouldn't hear that any more than the bell."

At last the door opens. The old lady appears, mumbling. When she sees Franz's trouble she begins to hustle, and says: "Why did not someone say I was wanted?"

"We did ring. And none of us here can walk."

She has been bleeding badly and she binds him up. In the morning we look at his face, it has become sharp and yellow, whereas the evening before he looked almost healthy. Now a sister comes of tenner.

Sometimes there are Red Cross voluntary-aid sisters. They are pleasant, but often rather unskilled. They frequently give us pain when re-making our beds, and then are so frightened that they hurt still more.

The nurse is more reliable. They know how they must take hold of us. But we would be more pleased if they were somewhat more cheerful. A few of them have real spirit, they are superb. There is no one who would not do anything for Sister Libertine, this marvelous woman, who pressed our chests through the whole wing even when she can only be seen in the distance. And there are others like her. We would go through fire for her. A man cannot really com-

plain, here he is treated by the nurse exactly like a civilian. Josef makes a gesture. We see many come and go.

Often relatives sit by the beds and weep or talk softly and awfully. One old woman will not go away, but she cannot stay there the whole night through. Another morning she comes very early, but not early enough; for she goes up to the bed, someone else is in it already. She has to go to the mortuary. The applies that she has brought with her she gives to us. And then little Peter begins to get worse. His temperature cl- ticks the bucket is put in there. There are two beds in it. It is generally called the Dying Room.

"But what do they do for?" "They don't have so much work to do afterwards. It is more convenient, too, because it lies right beside the lift to the mortuary. Perhaps also they do it for the sake of the others, so that no one in the ward dies in sympathy. And they can look after him better, too, if he is by himself."

"But what about him?" Josef shrugged his shoulders. "Usually he doesn't take much notice any more."

"Does everybody know about it then?" "Anyone who has been here long enough knows, of course."

In the afternoon Franz Wachter's bed has a fresh occupant. A couple of days later they take the new man away, too. Josef makes a significant gesture. We see many come and go.

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He cries out feebly, "I won't go to the dying room!"

head sways, his eyes are full of tears. "I will come back again! I will come back again!" he cries. The door shuts. We are all excited, but we say nothing. At last Josef says: "Many a man has said that. Once a man is in there, he never comes through."

I am operated on and vomit for two days. My bones will not grow together, so the surgeon's secretary says. Another fellow's have grown crooked; his are broken again. It is disgusting.

Among our new arrivals there are two young soldiers with flat feet. The chief surgeon discovers them on his rounds, and is overjoyed. "Well, soon put that right," he tells them, "we will just do a small operation, and then you will have perfectly sound feet. Enter them down, sister."

As soon as he is gone, Josef, who he tells them, "we will just do a small operation, and then you will have perfectly sound feet. Enter them down, sister."

Does everything, warns them: "Don't you let him operate on you! That is a special scientific stunt of the old boys. He goes absolutely crazy whenever he can get hold of anyone to do it on. He operates on you for flat feet, and there's no mistake, you don't have them any more; you have club feet instead, and have to walk all the rest of your life on crutches."

"What should a man do then?" asks one of them. "Say No. You are here to be cured of your wound, not your flat feet. Did you have any trouble

with them in the field?" No, well there you are! At present you can still walk, but if once the old boy gets you under the knife you'll be crippled. What he wants is little dogs to experiment with, so the war is a glorious time for him, as it is for all the surgeons. You take a look down below at the staff; there are a dozen fellows hobbling around that he has operated on. A lot of them have been here all the time since '14 and '15. Not a single one of them can walk better than he could before, almost all of them worse, and most only with plaster legs. Every six months he catches them again and breaks their bones afresh, and every time is going to be the successful one. In fact, take my word, he won't dare do it if you say No."

"Ach, man," says one of the two unfortunate, "better your feet than your brain-box. There's no telling what you'll get if you go back out there again. They can do with me just as they please, so long as I get back home. Better to have a clubfoot than be dead."

The other, a young fellow who has already been through a leg, one morning the old man has the two hauled up and lectures and jaws at them so long that in the end they consent. What else could they do?—They are mere privates, and he is a big bug. They are brought back chloroformed and plastered.

It is going badly with Albert. They have taken him an amputated his leg. The whole leg has been taken off from the thigh. Now he hardly speaks any more. Once he says he will shoot himself the first time he can get hold of his revolver again.

A new convoy arrives. Our room gets two blind men. One of them is a very youthful musician. The sisters never have a knife with them when they feed him; he has already matched one from a sister. But in spite of this caution there is an incident. In the evening, while he is being fed, the sister is called away, and leaves the plate with the fork on his table. He gropes for the fork, seizes it and drives it with all his force against his heart, then he snatches up a shoe and strikes with it against the handle as hard as he can. We call for help and three men are necessary to take the fork away from him. The blunt prongs had already penetrated deep. He abuses us all night so that no one can go to sleep. In the morning he has lock-jaw.

Again beds become empty. Day after day goes by with pain and fear, groans and death-gurges. Even the Death Room is no use any more, it is too small; fellows die during the night in our room. They go even faster than the sisters can cope with them.

But one day the door flies open, the flag rolls in, and there, on the stretcher, pale, thin, upright and triumphant, with his shaggy head of curls still Peter, Sister Libertine with beaming looks pushes him over to his former bed. He is back from the Dying Room. He has long supposed him dead.

He looks round: "What do you say now?" And even Josef has to admit that it is the first time he has ever known of such a thing.

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THE PARIS OPENINGS

Special Cable by Pierre LeBaux, Director of the Paris Fashion Board, and F. Winfred Boulter, Associate Director.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

THIS will continue the description of the costumes worn at the British Embassy ball.

One of the prettiest frocks was that in pale blue chiffon by Lelong worn by young Princess Jean Louis de Faucigny-Ludigne. There was a lot of very discrete crystal embroidery on the lower part of the corsage and on the prolonged hip yoke of the skirt. Many panels of orange were very noticeable, and the form of plain pale blue chiffon hung from the skirt, at different altitudes, nearly touching the ground, and there was one from each shoulder. These gave that delightful effect of movement that is characteristic of the Lelong line this season. With this gown the Princess wore a very original necklace made of a double slim ring of platinum, with the space dotted with large single diamonds.

Nasturtium shades ranging from pale yellow to deep reddish burnt orange were very noticeable, and there were several lovely full tulle frocks in these beautiful shades.

Quite one of the prettiest frocks was worn by a very young girl in the deepest nasturtium shade, of plain chiffon with the skirt short in front and made with a wide square panel at the back covered with tiny shirred frills. The wide effect was much in evidence in the chiffon gowns and these in light lovely colors were even more prominent than the flowered chiffons of which we have seen so much this summer.

Millie, Diane de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Robert de Rothschild was most attractive in a printed chiffon frock, all green leaves and pink flowers that suited her brunette beauty to perfection.

Baronne Eugene de Rothschild defied the new long skirt tendency by wearing a white tulle gown by Vionnet made with many incrustations of the same material, giving the effect of "lace." With the exception of a full side godet that was slightly longer, the skirt only just covered the knees.

A lovely dark girl wore a ruby red chiffon gown by Chanel with very long shoulder draperies that swept to the ground on either side. This again had the skirt short just over the knees all around.

Though one-piece black length is the most popular and the newest, there is a skirt with just a little length somewhere else than at the back. My own conclusion from

of day, anything but the definite touch of masses that would be grotesque, if not worse than grotesque—unless one is the consummate artist.

Daytime make-up should be applied under daylight. The trouble with the most of the portraits scattered of a bright sunny afternoon is—mostly shaded dressing table lamps.

The profile view usually answers the question, "too much?" But bet on an undertone period any time than an overtone and

And there, gentle reader, are the cardinal principles underlying the facial art that "holds the mirror up to nature" and deceives even the critical husband!

Evening Shades.

After weeks of white main evening dresses, by early fall the gorgeous new colors such as pale blue, aquamarine, yellow, red, a full purple, deep blue and brown will be ushered in with the fanfare of trumpets. These shades will be used in canton crepe, panne velvet, chiffon, tulle, all designed with the long molded body silhouette and the lengthened skirt, back or side and back drapery.

Stored Energy.

In these days of slim figures it would be hard to convince anyone that the fat of most is highly digestible and is really the principal energy reserve of the body.

A portable crime detection laboratory, equipped with much scientific apparatus, is used by the Sheriff at Los Angeles.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

At East St. Louis.

At St. Louis.

At St. Louis.

At St. Louis.

At St. Louis.

this is not that the latter skirt is likely to oust the new length from favor, but rather goes to prove that there will be plenty of license in fashion for some considerable time to come and that those women who like to wear short skirts will be able to do so.

Mons. Jean Charles Worth has issued an ukase that is of interest to those who are waiting expectantly for news of what the winter fashions will be. He thinks that a waistline will continue to rise in front than at the back, which will be modified by bolero effect.

In Mons. Worth's opinion also for the winter the waistline will be longer in order to give the right proportions to the body.

He adds that this style is only suitable to tall, slender and youthful figures. Those who have allowed themselves to grow stout will have to find another fashion.

He also predicts the disappearance of the dipping hemline and attributes this disappearance to the ugly drooping afternoon dresses that were launched by certain houses and were seen at the time in the Grand Serravallo and improved by some Parisiennes.

Mons. Worth predicts shorter skirts for evening gowns, not just knee-length, but a happy medium, thus bears out the conclusion I have drawn from what has been said by fashion leaders at some of the smartest functions of the late season.

With the longer daytime skirts, Monsieur Worth proposes to make short and half-length coats

PAGE 18

Krazy Kat—By Herriman



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

Sad Stuff.

This Comic Appears as a Full Page in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

No Limit.

This Comic Appears as a Full Page in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



Twenty-Five Years Ago Today

—By Kessler



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

The Schemers.

This Comic Appears as a Full Page in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



Dumb Dora—By Chic Young

This Comic Appears in ONE of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



Snapshots of a Man Looking for the Scissors

By Gluyas Williams



Bringing Up Father—By George McMaus

This Comic Appears in ONE of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



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VOL. 81. No. 346.

**H. F. SINCLAIR
APPEALS TO
HOOVER FOR
CLEMENCY**

H. Mason Day, Oil Man's
Lieutenant, Also Seeks
Commutation of Jury
Shadowing Sentence.

MAGNATE SAYS HE
HAS LOST 15 POUNDS

Also Asserts He Is Despond-
ent—Jail Superintendent
Thinks He Is Healthier
Than Ever.

By RAYMOND F. BRANDT,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Declaring that he has lost 15 pounds and has become despondent by his imprisonment since May 6, Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil man, has appealed to President Hoover for a commutation of the six-month sentence he is serving in the District of Columbia jail. A similar application also was filed by H. Mason Day, Sinclair's principal business associate, who is serving a four-month term.

Department of Justice officials stated today that Sinclair's appeal was under consideration by the department's parole attorney. It is understood that the application was filed Thursday by Harry F. Rogers, intimate business associate of Sinclair and president of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Ok., said to be controlled by the Sinclair and Standard Oil interests. Rogers conferred with President Hoover and Attorney-General Mitchell Thursday and left immediately for his home. Robert A. Turner, acting pardon attorney, stated that he received the applications from Sinclair himself on Friday.

Rogers, who was born at Wheatland, Mo., has been identified with many industries in Oklahoma and the Southwest. He has been active in Oklahoma Republican politics and has been mentioned as a possible Republican nominee for Governor in 1930. In 1921-22 he was president of Rotary International.

Due Out About Christmas. Sinclair is now serving a six-month sentence for jury shadowing and in the ordinary course of events would be released about Christmas day. He has already served his 90-day sentence in contempt of the Senate. Since his imprisonment he has been writing to the jail pharmacy, where he has made use of his early training in the drug business.

Superintendent W. L. Peake of the District jail, denied today that Sinclair showed any signs of weakness.

"I have seen him every day so far as I can see he is not physically ill or mentally despondent," Peake said. "I can see no change in him."

"Since he came here May 6, he has not missed a day at his work. He gets up in the morning at about 6 o'clock, takes a shower, stays up until 10 at night. He never been to bed between the hours. He has done his work in the pharmacy regularly and without complaint. So far as I know his appetite has been excellent. I think it is really better than when he came in."

Newspaper men who have a claim appear to be in better luck than when he was fighting his courts to keep out of jail. They say that apparently he has some weight.

An Appeal for Clemency. Commutation of sentence, as Sinclair has asked for, is an appeal for executive clemency and only can be granted by President. Sinclair is not eligible for parole at this time.

Commutations are usually granted because of ill health, but the sentence is more severe just because of dire necessity the prisoner's immediate family as a reward for giving information to the Government. Applications are filed for clemency but few are granted.

Usually approval of the Attorney and the trial judge is necessary before the Attorney-General will recommend to the President that the appeal be granted. In Sinclair's case, the District attorney was Leo Rover and trial judge, Frederick L. Shaw. Should President Hoover grant Sinclair's appeal and he escape conclusively, establishing the oil man is in bad health, probably would be sent to the trial jail farm at Conquest, where he would be given work to build up his constitution. That is the usual treatment prison-men who are unable to "make the grade."